

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 226

LAST EDITION

ALLIES LOOK TO UNITED STATES TO ACT QUICKLY

Emphasize Need for Concentrating
Energies on Speedy Preparation—Means Overthrow of
Prussian Militarism Sooner

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On every front except eastwards the battle swings in favor of the Entente. Nevertheless, America should not be lulled. In the final phase of the overthrow of aggressive militarism, Great Britain and America seem day by day more likely to play the leading part and the burden may be very heavy. Behind the shield of France, the British Empire gathered itself together and developed the tremendous might of that offensive power now being revealed. Russia more than once played a big part in averting possible disaster in the West by drawing upon herself the main blow of Germany. France will continue to play her present great part and there are fine possibilities about Russia's revolutionary army but for diverse reasons it is probable that more and more the alliance will base itself on the strength of Great Britain and America.

These statements are open to be criticized as platitudes, but what is not everywhere clearly grasped is that the burden may be very heavy and that the task should be clearly envisaged in all its possibilities and thought and energy concentrated on preparation, rather than on academic discussion. Some of the possibilities are hinted at in a statement of a reliable authority who has returned from Russia and who has reported privately his conviction that Russia will have the greatest difficulty in avoiding a widespread famine this winter. Some reflection on how the armies tend to behave when food is not forthcoming should impel America to endeavor not merely to do all in its power to assist Russia, but to consider how much greater will be the burden falling on herself and Britain if the possibilities indicated should still further decrease Russia's effort in the East.

France has earned the right to claim that she has long been putting her maximum effort. A further incentive to constructive work should be found in the very hopefulness of last night's war news which hints not very obscurely at how near the end will be when America's strength is fully mobilized and thrown in. Reporting on Verdun yesterday, Berlin says "the first day of the battle before Verdun had the same result for the French as great attacks in Flanders had for the English on July 31 and Aug. 16."

It had indeed. Nothing could be more accurate than the German contention. On July 31 and Aug. 16 the English secured every objective, carefully decided upon beforehand. The same and a little more is true of the French at Verdun. From the point of view of what the Germans in Germany know, of course, the communiqué is phrased skillfully, though its formulas are becoming somewhat stale. The communiqué continues in the now

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Although the first rush of the new French offensive at Verdun is over, the French advance still continues. Paris reports that on the left bank of the Meuse, the French troops have captured several important points, including the village of Remeniville; whilst almost immediately opposite on the other side of the river they have taken Samogneux, which lies on the Verdun-Montmédy road, some nine miles in a direct line northwest of Verdun. They have also captured the fortified trenches which connect this village with Hill 344.

In the Lens district the British, early yesterday morning, launched another vigorous attack on the German trenches on the west and northwest of the town, capturing the German positions on a front of some 2000 yards. All German counterattacks have been repulsed, and the fighting still continues.

The Italians continue to gain ground on the Isonzo, and Rome reports that up to Monday night more than 10,000 prisoners had been taken, not including 243 officers; whilst further Austrian defenses, notably those between Corbetta and Selo have been captured. The general position on the eastern front remains unchanged. In Galicia and the Bukovina, the Russians are now practically holding their own, but the Russo-Rumanian forces in Rumania continue to give ground slowly. Petrograd reports a further retirement near Odesa and east of the Poleshian and Haraocna-Juli railway.

(Continued on page four, column one)

MAYOR APPROVES FIREMEN'S ORDER

Approval of the special ordinance giving the members of the Boston Fire Department one day off in three was announced by Mayor Curley today. The successful passage of the ordinance met opposition from the Boston Chamber of Commerce and insurance men, and the Mayor gave a public hearing on the subject on Aug. 16, when numerous protests were made. The firemen were represented by Thomas J. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney, and the Mayor said today his approval was given as a result of the receipt of a letter from Mr. Lavelle saying the firemen, in case they were successful, would seek no further concessions with regard to hours of labor.

The order will require the addition of 190 new men to the department at an estimated increase in the salary roll of \$250,000 annually.

SIR W. LAURIER ON CONSCRIPTION

Leader of Canadian Opposition
Defines His Attitude on Con-
scription Issue in a Letter to
Frank Wise of Toronto

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, was given out for publication in all the leading Canadian papers today. It is written to Mr. Frank Wise, honorary secretary of the Win-the-War League of Toronto, who asks the French-Canadian leader, in the event of all else failing, if he will come out on the side of the conscriptionists. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sir:—
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th instant, enclosing a resolution of the Hamilton branch of the Win-the-War League, to which my attention is directed. The resolution is addressed to me in the following language:

"We understand that you have again been approached to join in the formation of a union national government and as you have, on more than one occasion stated that you are in this war to a finish, we appeal to you to cooperate by putting a definite limit on the time you desire for the continuance of voluntary enlistment, and by stating the methods you wish to have followed. We appeal to you also to state that if this effort for volunteers should fall to produce the men for the necessary reinforcements of the forces at the front, you will agree to support conservative measures."

"I would have thought that my recorded utterances in and out of Parliament would have left no one in doubt as to my opinion on the different inquiries of the above resolution. But since there are some of my fellow citizens who express the wish for a further explicit declaration I deem it my duty, at once, to comply with the request. At the opening of hostilities in August of 1914, I stated that I fully approved the participation of Canada in support of Great Britain and her allies. It seems evident that, even at that early moment, that the war was above all else, a struggle, not only for the supremacy, but for the very existence of democracy and of civilization itself, and this truth has become more and more manifested as events developed until even the American people, though strongly averse to war had also to enter the conflict.

"I then held and still hold that the reasons were paramount for Canada to exert its full strength to assist, through an intelligent organization and mobilization of all its resources. Whilst willing and ready to make every allowance for mistakes and even serious errors, I am forced to state that in my judgment the Administration now in office, through lack of a proper appreciation of its responsibility, hopelessly blundered in that it did not long ago definitely ascertain the scope and character of the services that could best be rendered by Canada for war purposes.

"I would infer that the Hamilton branch of the Win-the-War League have reached the same conclusion, since by their resolution there is implied a reproach that I have refused

(Continued on page four, column five)



Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Leader of the Canadian Opposition, who defines his attitude on the conscription issue

SENATE TAXES INCOMES MORE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocates of conscription of the country's wealth won a decisive victory when the Senate today by a vote of 74 to 20 adopted the Gerry amendment to the war revenue bill, raising \$40,000,000 additional revenue from incomes.

GERMAN RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord French reports 10 enemy aeroplanes approached the Kentish coast near Ramsgate about 10:15 this morning. Being met and heavily engaged by machines of the Royal Flying Corps and the R. N. A. S. as well as by gun-fire from anti-aircraft guns, the raiders were unable to penetrate inland. A small party traveled west as far as Margate and then turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast to the south as far as Dover. Bombs were dropped at Dover and Margate. The casualties at present reported are three killed and two injured. The material damage is slight. Two of the enemy machines were brought down by anti-aircraft fire and our own aeroplanes.

Late this afternoon Lord French summarized the casualties from the aeroplane raid as follows: Margate, none killed or injured; Dover, 11 killed, 13 injured; Ramsgate, none killed or injured; the hospital and a number of houses damaged.

Zeppelin Destroyed

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—British light naval forces destroyed a Zeppelin yesterday morning off the coast of Jutland, says an official communication issued last evening. The communication adds that there were no survivors from the crew of the airship.

Raid Off Yorkshire

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord French announces that enemy airships, number not definitely ascertained, appeared off Yorkshire coast last night. One of the raiders attacked the mouth of the Humber and was fired on by anti-aircraft guns. She dropped some bombs and then made off to sea. The damage so far reported is slight; but one man was injured.

(Continued on page four, column five)

REDFIELD SCORES PEACE EFFORTS

Pacifists Lifting Their Voices in
Behalf of a Desperado Among
Nations, Says Commerce Sec-
retary—Two Opposing Ideals

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Peace movements launched in the United States at this time are strongly denounced by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in a letter addressed to J. E. Vanduyke of East Orange, N. J., who wrote to him asking support of the La Follette peace resolution, now in the Senate.

"In this fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of disaster," the secretary writes, "and this is the time you cunningly lift your voice in its behalf."

The letter says:
"I have received over your signature under date of the 16th inst., what you are pleased to call 'important request' for my 'favorable consideration' on the La Follette peace resolution."

"Your communication is extraordinary by reason of what it omits. There is, for example, no reference to the rape of Belgium, nor does it show by direct word or by internal evidence that you have read the clear and lucid statement by the President on the causes of the war."

"There is no word in your communication that speaks an American spirit. You seemed interested to assert evil intentions on the part of the nations associated with us in the war, and an equally earnest wish to slay over the spirit and act on the part of Germany which brought this war into being."

"Subtly and by indirection, you take such a course as would stab your country in the back, and would tie the hands of the President and make ineffective for righteousness the sacrifices of our men and our treasure."

"You deal with superficialities and neglect the substance. You chase shadows and ignore realities. You seem not to know that there are two great opposing ideals in the world, one of which must go down before the other."

"It is a skilled and highly trained autocracy. It knows well how to disguise its purposes and how to conduct through weak and willing hands a secret campaign in many lands, including our own, hiding itself under the guise of fairness, pleading in the fair name of peace, for the purpose of doing its foul deeds."

"Against this militant autocracy, whose lust for power led it to begin this murderous war by deliberate attacks on nations who sought only quiet, against this desperado among the nations, stand the democracies of the world; the free peoples against the peoples that are bound; the peoples whose ideal is right against the peoples whose ideal is might."

"In the fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of disaster, and this is the time you cunningly lift your voice on its behalf."

"Your country stands today with the free peoples of the world in order to make it free for a free people to be. In this larger cause are bound up many lesser, though still great ones."

"For the American people abhor not only autocracy but that which autocracy has done in this war. They took with horror on what autocracy has done in Belgium. They shrink from what autocracy has done with the daughters of France. They shudder at the continued slaughter of women and children in defenseless towns in the name of autocracy. They deeply resent that men and women are sent to a pitiless death that autocracy may work its will upon the seas. Against these and all things like them, wrought by autocracy for its own ends, the American people stand embattled."

"No humane note rings in your letter. No pity for slaughtered nations shows in it. But you have an excuse for Germany and the moral forces have none."

DAILY INDEX FOR AUGUST 22, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Page 10-11
Stock Market Quotations.....	10
Boston Wool Moves Fairly Freely.....	10
Depreciation of Dollar in Exchanges.....	10
Dividends Declared.....	10
Produce Prices.....	10
Weather Report.....	10
Editorials.....	Page 15
The Question of Job.....	15
The League in Cotton Exports.....	15
Sir John Gilbert.....	15
Notes and Comments.....	15
European War.....	15
United States Urged to Act Quickly.....	15
British Labor and Stockholm.....	15
Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Conscription.....	15
Official War Reports.....	15
Dose Bulgaria Desires Peace?.....	15
Aircraft Tests Made in Britain.....	15
Letters From Salonika Front.....	15
United States Food Survey to Begin.....	15
At Once.....	15
Summoning of Socialists for Stock- holm Conference.....	15
Comment on Vatican Peace Note.....	15
General News.....	15
Secretary Redfield Scores Propagan- dists.....	15
Statement of Chicago Packers Denied.....	15
American Clyde on Delaware River.....	15
Mining Revival in Nevada.....	15
President Wilson Fixes Soft Coal Prices.....	15
G. A. R. Convention.....	15
War Duties Told Cotton Men at Mem- phis.....	15
United Vote Felt in Porto Rico.....	15
Senators Lodge and Weeks Defend War Tax Bill.....	15

SOFT COAL PRICE DROPS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—The retail price of soft coal dropped \$1 to \$1.50 here today with the announcement by President Wilson that the price of soft coal at the pit is to be reduced.

No Drop Yet in Boston Prices

Boston retail coal dealers this afternoon, generally, said that there was no drop in the quotations to householders today nor was one contemplated, because of the cost of transportation and the unsettled condition of the market. Several dealers said that they were waiting for decisive action from Washington and hinted that the only way in which the price would be lowered would be through some Government action in cutting the rate at the mine and lowering transportation charges.

MALDEN BOARD IS OVERRULED

Seventy-Five Per Cent of the
Men Refused Exemption Get
Release in Finding Made by
the Appeals Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Board of Appeals No. 3 has returned its findings in the case of the married men of Malden who were refused exemption by the local board of that city. Secretary Matthew A. Clegg stated today that about 75 per cent of the married men have been granted exemption by the appeals board.

The Lawrence board, which sits at the local courthouse, is probably the first board to return its findings to the Director of Military Enrollment, Gettemy in Boston. Tuesday night the board certified 106 names in division 1, Malden.

The board now has a large number of industrial claims and is preparing to go into the merits of each individual case in a most exhaustive manner. Only where exemption is unmistakably essential will it be granted, it is announced. The board is understood to believe many of its industrial claims will be found invalid, though withhold judgment until its examination is completed.

Officials of the Waltham Watch Company and the United States Cartridge Company have been called before the Board of Appeals, subsequent to filing a large number of claims for exemption for their employees. These officials will be required to tell in detail the exact reasons why these men

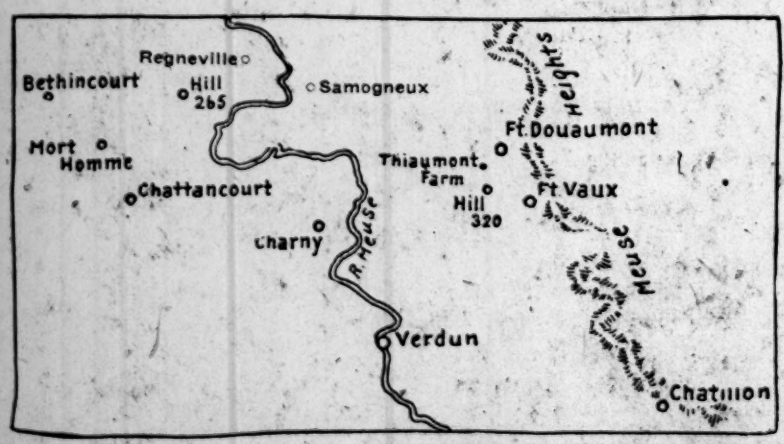
(Continued on page six, column four)

NEW MOVE MADE IN LYNN SHOE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Officials of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in this city, today, requested the shoe unions and the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association to rescind all action or motions which are obstacles to a speedy settlement of the labor difficulties which have resulted in the shut-down of several factories since last April. These men were acting with full authority for the board, it is said, and are understood to have plans ready, for the establishment of working relations, as soon as these obstacles are removed.

For more than two months a settlement of the labor difficulties has been expected daily, but each time the two large shoe unions have disagreed or else the manufacturers have not accepted the proposals of the workers. The main issue between the two factions at present is understood to be the desire of one prominent union to have new rates of pay established, instead of reopening at the old pay, as proposed by the State board. Another union organization has refused to accept the State board as a mediator.

Libraries at All Soldiers' Camps Planned.....	9
Selecting of Careers for Youth of Spain.....	12
Illustrations.....	12
Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	1
Map of French Drive.....	1
Map of Lombardy Attack.....	3
Henry VIII's Hunting Lodge.....	9
Cypress at Monterey, Cal.....	15
Literature.....	Page 14
Posthumous Poems by A. C. Swinburne.....	14
Looking Forward to Canada's New Era Making a Budget on French System A. B. Davidson, the Hebraist Scholar Introduction to Rural Sociology Clarence W. Barron on Mexico's Problem A Literary Cause English and American Literary Notes	14
Politics: National.....	14
Congress Praised for Care in Legisla- tion.....	14
Senator Weeks Defends War Tax Bill.....	14
Politics: Local.....	14
Massachusetts Constitutional Conven- tion.....	6
Massachusetts State Primaries Cam- paign.....	6
Special Articles.....	14
Henry VIII's Hunting Lodge.....	9
In the Libraries.....	9
People in the News.....	12
By Other Editors.....	12
Sporting.....	Page 8
Lawn Tennis at West Side Club Major League Baseball Kentucky College Football Dates The Home Forum.....	15
Assurance.....	15
Where Spain and Portugal Meet.....	15



Scene of new French advance
North of Verdun. General Petain's forces have captured the villages of
Regneville and Samogneux, in addition to
other points of importance

(Continued on page four, column five)

CONGRESS GIVEN LARGEST CREDIT FOR ITS WORK

Record Reviewed and Statement
Made That It Has Leg-
islated Carefully That War
Might Be Won More Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The record of Congress in the present special session is greatly to its credit in the opinion of many of its leading members. In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Senator Sheppard of Texas replies to the charges of dilatory tactics and calls attention to the fact that 41 important bills have been enacted into law during the present session, a score of which are so essential as to transcend in importance any bill ever before enacted into law by the United States Congress. "I think," says Senator Sheppard, "that it is time the American people realize that Congress is not so supine as some assert. I think that Congress on the whole has nobly acquitted itself in this important crisis, by passing legislation such as this nation had never known and which will establish new precedents in economic and social life such as had never been dreamed of by the most pronounced idealist."

Senator Sheppard, in corroboration of his assertion that Congress has not yet been so deserving of blame, sketches briefly the most important of the important bills that have been passed and are now laws. "First of all," says Senator Sheppard, "Congress passed a law declaring that this country was in a state of war with the German Empire. A precedent was then and there established in international law, for instead of declaring war against Germany, this country declared that a state of war existed, thereby eliminating the motive for an immediate offensive, for which this nation was at the time unprepared."

"Then, in fairly rapid succession, the Congress passed the huge war appropriation measure, the urgent deficiency bill, the espionage bill, the bill empowering the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States; the measure which authorized the recent bond issue and flotation of the second Liberty Loan which will begin some time in the near future; likewise, the food survey bill; the bill amending the act to regulate commerce; the Rivers and Harbors Bill; the preferential shipping bill; the bill providing for an increase in the personnel of the signal corps and appropriating \$4,000,000 for aviation purposes; and finally, the Administration Food Bill."

A cursory examination of the most important of the above bills, according to Senator Sheppard, will at once give food for thought to those who have confined their activities to "jumping on Congress."

"The original appropriation bill carried an approximate amount of \$3,000,000,000, an amount much greater than had ever before been appropriated by this Government at one time. Of this staggering sum, \$500,000 was turned over to the Council of National Defense; \$5,000,000 to the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the immediate building of ships to be used in carrying food and munitions to our allies; millions were appropriated for meeting expenditures in the army, the navy, etc."

"The espionage act was designed to 'punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, etc., and was passed in a comparatively short time. This law deals fully with the following subjects and all their subsidiary branches: espionage—vessels in ports of the United States (details as to their inspection, registry, rules and regulations governing their anchorage and movement, etc.); the injury of ships engaged in foreign commerce; interference with foreign commerce by violent means; enforcement of neutrality; seizure of arms and other articles intended for export; making certain efforts unlawful in time of war; disturbance of foreign relations; passports; counterfeiting Government seal; search warrants; use of the mails, etc."

"The food survey law was passed so as to make lawful a survey of the nation's resources and to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products." This law empowers the Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the President, to investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials, feeds, seeds, etc. An appropriation of \$150,000,000 is carried in the measure for carrying out the purposes of the act.

"The Rivers and Harbors Bill carries an appropriation of over \$25,000,000 for improving the harbors and the inland waterways of the United States and for facilitating navigation, etc. Some of these projects have a direct relation to the war."

"The law empowering the President

(Continued on page seven, column three)

DOES BULGARIA DESIRE PEACE?

Analysis Made of Sofia Government's Claim to Alleged National Unity—The War From Bulgarian Standpoint

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent, lately in Greece

LONDON, England—Before considering whether it would be feasible, honorable, or profitable to engage a separate peace with Bulgaria on the basis of the satisfaction of her claim to alleged "national unity," it will be advantageous to discover, if possible, precisely what is included within the scope of that much hackneyed phrase. According to the British pro-Bulgarian entente, a retrocession of a part of Macedonia as indicated in the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, and a return to the Dobruja frontier as it existed in the same year, plus other undefined inducements (presumably Greek Kavalla). It must be remembered that the whole force of the Bulgarianophile (as distinct from the Bulgarian) plea, centers around the demand that all the Bulgars in the Balkan peninsula should be englobed in the Bulgarian State. In the first place, it presumes that the population of Central Macedonia is of Bulgarian nationality. But around that presumption there has revolved and still revolves the most bitter controversy and difference of opinion. The fact is that it is much easier to call the Macedonian a Bulgar than to prove him one. The race is obviously of Slav origin, but it more resembles the Serb than the pure Bulgar of Monastir aspect.

The language is neither Serb nor Bulgar, but has been influenced by both. Historically, the territory formed part of a Bulgarian Empire for 125 years in the Ninth and Tenth centuries, and part of a Serbian Empire for 140 years in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries. Archaeologically speaking, all the ancient edifices, the churches, monuments and castles, are Serbian. The Bulgarian influence is almost exclusively modern, and is the direct result of a persistent and cleverly worked propaganda, in which the church, schools and "bands of cut-throats" were, in turn, utilized to political end. The Slav peasant, faced with the option of attending the Greek or the Bulgar church or sending his children to the Greek or the Bulgarian school, naturally chose to worship or allow the children to learn in the language he could understand; and before the alternative of declaring himself a Bulgar or losing his head, he equally naturally preferred the former course. To have professed Serbian race in the Turkish days would have led to the speedy annihilation of the patriot by one or other of the subsidized bands which infested the country. Yet even all this questionable activity merely served to smear a Bulgarian veneer over a race of mixed Slav origin which is devoid of any defined sense of nationality, and which is ready to become Serbian or Bulgarian in accordance with the direction of the political wind.

It is, however, unfortunate for the Bulgarianophile that there should exist a fundamental difference between their own advertisement of Bulgarian aims and the declarations of the accredited representatives of the Bulgarian nation. The former seek to persuade us that Central Macedonia (with Greek Kavalla) and the Dobruja are the de-all and end-all of Tatar-Mongol ambition. But the Bulgarians, themselves, accord a much wider interpretation to the phrase "National Unity." Just as "Pan-Germanism" seeks not merely the union of all the Germans, but aims at the subjugation of alien races to the German purpose, so the Bulgarian thirst after "National Unity" is unlimited and automatically extends to any districts which it appears possible to annex at any given time. It is an elastic idea, capable of enormous expansion at the instigation of territorial rapacity and, it may be hoped, equally capable of enormous contraction as the result of political evolution.

Let us follow it through some of its tortuous phases. When Bulgaria made her alliance with Serbia in 1911, her thoughts of conquest were limited to a part of Central Macedonia. She recognized the Serbian claim to the famous "contested zone" to such an extent that she expressed her readiness to cede all the territory to the north of a line running roughly from Kriva Palanka to Ochrida, at the bidding of the Russian Tsar. She made no mention of desired acquisitions in Thrace. Yet the moment Turkey was routed in Thrace, she feasted her eyes on Constantinople—in both of which districts the Bulgarian population could be counted on the fingers of the hand—and forced Greece and Serbia to continue the Great Balkan War, after the general object of the alliance had been attained, in an unsuccessful attempt to satisfy her individual and now-born ambition. Though she had condescended to admit that Serbia had pretensions to sovereignty over Uskub, Dr. Daneff put in a demand for Dibra at the London conference. And now that Serbia has been temporarily erased from the map, she has suddenly "discovered" that Eastern Serbia—including the Norva Valley, Nish, Vranja and Leskovatz—has always been a purely Bulgarian province! It requires considerable audacity, of course, to create such a widespread irreverence on the spur of the moment; but in this case the lust for expansion is assisted by the desire, many times recently reiterated by Dr. Radoslavoff, "to keep in touch with Austria-Hungary through the Morava Valley." It serves, therefore, both to illustrate the elastic character of Bulgarian "Na-

tional Unity," and to provide a further indication of the solidarity of the Bulgarian and Austro-German interests, and thus flatly contradicts the Bulgarian assertion that the real ambition is "to achieve unity with real freedom, rather than unity as a German gangway."

As a matter of fact, the "Rights of Nationalities" exercises very little influence upon the aspirations of Bulgaria. Her policy is to establish a Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans and play a prominent role in the Balkan system. Where Greeks and Serbians dare to stand in the way, they are to be annihilated, and the question is pursued with a single-mindedness that is entirely beyond the scope of the western mentality. While it was still essential that the Entente Powers should be lulled into a false sense of security, one of the Bulgarian bluff experts in England spoke thus to the Weekly Dispatch: "Look upon us as mercenaries. It is our duty to be mercenary. As a matter of fact we cannot think of humanity or civilization, or any of the other ethical inducements. It is our business to conquer Bulgaria. And for this purpose she made the Slav Exarchate an instrument of political propaganda; for this cause she joined the Balkan League; for this cause she precipitated the war of 1913; for this cause she allied herself with the Central Powers, and devoutly prays for the success of the Germanic hordes, oblivious to the obvious fact that the triumph of the Kaiser would place her, too, under the tutelage of Berlin."

Today, Bulgaria is looking into the future. Her military effort has been so successful that it has enlarged her territorial appetite far beyond the wildest dreams of a couple of years ago. Macedonia has become a mere incident. In November, 1915, Dr. Radoslavoff declared to the correspondent of a Berlin newspaper that a treaty between Bulgaria and the Central Powers relative to the partition of Serbia had been in existence for a long time (obviously, therefore, prior to the Russian ultimatum) and that Bulgaria would receive Eastern Serbia with Nish, and a great part of Macedonia. And on June 1 of this year he informed the Pester-Lloyd that "today we are neighbors of Austria-Hungary and must remain so." Again, a few weeks later in the Neue Freie Presse of June 24, we find him declaring that Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary are friends of long date.

"Our friendship has augmented during the war to become an alliance as solid as a rock, so that across the valley of the Morava we can shake hands as neighboring countries." King Ferdinand shares his premier's views on the desirability of maintaining contact with Austria (by means of the annexation of the Morava districts of Serbia). "Yesterday (June 17), in the course of the interview between the kings of Bavaria and Bulgaria, King Ludwig said 'a splendid importance awaits the river (Danube) which has its source in Bavaria and runs across Bavaria and Bulgaria. I am persuaded that Your Majesty will protect this means of communication between your country and mine, and increase its value.'" And, adds the Viennese Journal, King Ferdinand found himself completely in accord with the wishes expressed by the King of Bavaria.

But strangely, or in this case, characteristically, enough, it is above all the Social Democrats who show us how far the Bulgarians have traveled beyond the limits of their national unity, as understood by the British pro-Bulgarians. They are up in arms against the application to their country of the Socialist cry of "peace without annexations." Dr. Sakaroff, one of the delegates to the Stockholm conference, declared to the Neue Freie Presse that "Bulgarian Social Democracy desired the closest relations, commercial and political, with the Central Powers, and a special modification for the Bulgars of the formula, 'Peace without annexations.'" And the Outro quotes him as saying that "Bulgaria ought to obtain at least a corridor, between Orshova (Hungary) and Lom Palanka (Bulgaria), which means that she must be given the district of Negotin (Serbia)." According to the same newspaper, the Socialist deputy, Yanouloff, stated that "the formula of 'peace without annexations' must be corrected so far as Bulgaria is concerned," and the Socialist organ Kamabana (Sofia) asked on April 27 "What conscientious statesman could today accept the idea of restituting Macedonia, the Morava region and the Dobruja to the Serbs and Rumanians?" Even M. Gueshoff, who is reputed to be the most moderate man in Bulgaria and is cited as the typical friend of the Entente, is one of the most insistent in the demand for the annexation of the Morava Valley, in order that Bulgaria may remain in close contact with her friend and ally, the Habsburg monarchy.

The plain fact is that, having been permitted by the Entente to seize the golden forelock of opportunity, the Bulgarians count infinitely more upon the possession of the Morava Valley, with its rich copper and other mineral deposits, than they do upon Macedonia; and since the Sofia Legislature resolved the question to their satisfaction by passing a simple resolution to the effect that Serbia had ceased to exist, they have proceeded by means of massacre, plunder and usual religious and scholastic methods, to Bulgarize the Morava Valley in like manner as they Bulgarized Macedonia. They have even proceeded to rope the inhabitants into the Bulgarian Army and set the Serbs to fight their own kith and kin. "We are accused," said Dr. Radoslavoff to the Neue Freie Presse (June 24), "of having recruited in the conquered territories. These territories are inhabited by Bulgars who have lived under foreign domination," to which it need only be added that a parallel line of reasoning would justify the Germans in putting all the inhabitants of Belgium into field-gray uniforms. It must be insisted that this is an

entirely new development in the lust for expansion, for even the ultra-chauvinistic map of Bulgarian aspirations which was issued to the army in 1907, and which was not taken seriously in other circles, respected the northeastern sector of the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, and, though it was extravagant enough to encroach upon Albania and stretch to the fortifications of Constantinople, put forward no pretension to the Morava Valley.

These indications should, in themselves, be sufficient to demonstrate that Bulgaria is not imbued with any immediate desire to make peace with the Entente. But when the Bulgars turn their attention to the larger issues of the present war, they look at the German war map; they read and believe the German communiqués and regard those of Britain and her allies as fakes. The official Narodni Prava of April 28 devoted a long article to the "desperate efforts" of the British; "Before General Haig there stands intact the rock of German might. Hundreds of thousands of casualties have only served to provoke the terrific exhaustion and defeat of the English. . . . The irreconcilable Lloyd George himself has been obliged to yield to the evidence of facts. . . . England has done all she can, but she has not succeeded. . . . Future humanity will remember, with joy, the terrible combats of Arras and Rheims, where the creation of a new world was decided, where the progress of the entire world was saved from the hegemony of the most cowardly government, England." Dr. Radoslavoff, to quote his own words, "From the beginning welcomes unrestricted submarine war," being of opinion that British business instinct would yield to pressure if hit in the most vital point. And if further evidence that Bulgaria is not yet dissatisfied with her choice be required, let it be remembered that the war has prospered her exceedingly. Germany has financed her. Germany has purchased her produce at lucrative rates (the deposits of the savings banks reached record figures in 1916) and developed transport facilities. Comparatively enormous conquests have been made, much loot has been garnered into the national barns, and the inactivity of the Salonika expedition is regarded as a sign of inability, rather than indisposition to advance.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS ASKED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The central committee of the National Federation P. S. F. has presented an address to Parliament in which the hope is expressed that, having recognized the value of women in intellectual, physical and humane activity, and in view of the need for a thoroughly reconstituted society after the war, the Electoral Chamber will admit women of all classes and of all grades of education to the suffrage.

The claim for the extension of political rights to women, continues the address, arose at the end of the Eighteenth Century as a logical consequence of the proclamation of the rights of men. The urgent necessity for solving problems which appeared on the continent a century ago and which in the United States of America and Australia had been either completely solved or nearly so, was shown in the speeches of eminent public men who had on their own initiative, without pressure from women's organizations, expressed the conviction that the suffrage must be extended to women. The new shaping of economic life during the Nineteenth Century had brought the working class population into active participation in public affairs and among these new elements women occupied an important place.

The importance of the legislative reforms effected particularly in the countries allied with Italy must be seen by legislators. The various activities which were awaiting development in Italy required that the legislators' eyes should be cast more to the future than on the past. Women who during the war had revealed many hidden qualities would find a place and would perfect their capacities for work, and their claim to participate in political life would soon be duly recognized. During the first period of the war the federation had avoided public demonstrations, but it now felt it to be a duty to insist that the promises of politicians and the wishes and claims of large groups of citizens both in Italy and without should be fulfilled only in accordance with the views above expressed.

ARGENTINE OIL MAKING COMPANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A company for the distillation of petroleum has been formed to operate the system invented by Maj. Maximo Venturino, a retired army officer. His new process was given a trial with successful results in the war arsenal a few weeks ago, and is now to be tried on a commercial scale. The Minister of Agriculture has promised to the company a supply of the crude oil coming from the Comodoro Rivadavia district.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Socialist ticket in Cincinnati will receive a large number of German votes next November, is the prediction of a politician well versed in the local political conditions. The trend of German affiliation may be influenced in more than a small measure by the recent action of Colon Schott, leader in German organizations, who formerly joined the Socialist party. Herbert Bigelow, formerly an associate of Daniel Kiefer, also recently joined the party.

AMERICAN CLYDE ON DELAWARE

River Between Philadelphia and Wilmington Is to Have the Greatest Length and Volume of Shipbuilding Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the selection of a large tract of land just below this city, known as Hog Island, as one of three sites chosen by the Government for the erection of a shipbuilding plant, another gap has been filled in the long stretch of shore line between this city and Wilmington, which is devoted almost entirely to shipbuilding activities. When this plant, preparatory work on which already is under way, has been completed, the Delaware river between the two cities will have in operation the greatest length and volume of shipbuilding plants in the world. It was once Philadelphia's dream that the Delaware might some time be referred to as "the Clyde of America," and that hope has at last been realized. A map of the river would show its course, devoted entirely to the building of ships, and most of them at semi-government work.

For this reason the presence of these big concerns and the work they are doing is of national import, as on their labors may depend in part the successful conclusion of the war. Some of these plants are of quite recent origin, while others, such as Cramps, the New York Shipbuilding Company, Harlan & Hollingsworth, are older and widely known. There are some, however, whose names would mean nothing to persons living 50 miles away. These plants, many of them small, seem to have sprung up in a night, but their apparent mushroom growth has not robbed them of the capacity for turning out work. There is for instance, the Shipbuilding Company, which formerly employed about 2000 men. Some time ago it abandoned all private work at the request of the Government and turned its whole attention to the construction of warships. The plant's capacity was enlarged. Some idea of the increase in this respect can be gained from the fact that at the time it began to take government work exclusively it had only 200 horses for the use of its employees. Soon after, however, it began the construction of 400 more.

This plant is confining its energies largely to a few designs of standard type, and in order to supply the necessary marine engines and auxiliaries for such standard types, it took over the Robert Wetherill & Co. engine plant, widely known for Corliss engines. This plant is a building 430 feet long and 120 feet wide, built of steel and concrete, equipped with the best of modern machinery.

Both the Cramps people, and the New York Shipbuilding Company recently have undertaken to increase their capacity by constructing additions. Both of these concerns have enlarged their output, and are "speeding up" work, day and night shifts being forced to high pressure.

Bow the Sun plant at Chester is the Harlan & Hollingsworth concern at Wilmington, in whose yards six big ships are rising which will be used to carry food and troops to Europe. In this yard between 3000 and 4000 men are almost entirely engaged in work for the Government. Here, for instance, in cooperation with the Government and using the Government's experts' plans, the corporation is building engines for mine sweepers. Under conditions that are merely normal this plant has a capacity of 10 ships a year. Working as it is at present it expects to finish between now and January six large vessels aggregating 34,000 tons, work on which was started only two months ago.

Two of the newer plants that will use 26 ways in building ships for the Government are now under construction. One is 23 miles above Philadelphia, near the town of Bristol. This it is expected, will be the greatest plant of its kind in the world. It is to be operated by the Chester Shipbuilding Company. The frontage on the river will be about two miles long and one mile wide. It was bought at a cost of \$1,200,000, which included as a nucleus of the larger concern the plant of the Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company. Some idea of the possibilities of this concern may be gained by the statement recently made by an officer of the company that the property is large enough to provide for as many shipways as there are in the combined shipbuilding plants of the United States.

The other plant is under construction at Cornwells. This operation is in the hands of the Taylor Shipbuilding Company. When completed it will provide accommodations for the building of 10 vessels simultaneously. F. B. Hasselman, vice-president of the com-

No. 6
A Cologne
with an especially delicate, delightful perfume
It will add a happy and pleasurable touch to your summer wherever spent.
Ask your dealer or send 25 cents in stamps for traveler's also bottle. Larger sizes: 50c; \$1, \$1.75.
CASWELL MASSEY CO., Ltd.
1860 Broadway, New York

pany, when asked to outline the work of this plant, said recently: "We are going to do all we can to aid the Government in the building of these vessels. We shall turn them out as fast as we can and expect to launch the first one about Feb. 1. We will then begin to turn them out on schedule, 10 at a time."

As stated, the big plant which is to be erected on Hog Island is near the southern end of Philadelphia. This plant will be devoted entirely to the building of the emergency fleet, and it is expected that the first vessel will be turned out in seven months. More than 4000 men are to be employed in the work, and when the necessary for the plant has ceased some of its facilities will be incorporated in the shipbuilding plant that is to be established at the League Island Navy Yard where war vessels are to be built. It is the intention to use the Hog Island site merely as an assembly place for the emergency ships. The steel is to be made up elsewhere and the engines, which will be built after a standard pattern, will also be constructed in plants especially adapted to this purpose. It is expected that contracts for 50 ships of 5000 tons or more each will soon be awarded to this plant.

MORE BOOKS TO LOSE EULOGY OF KAISER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It now seems likely that the eulogy of the Kaiser, which the Chicago School Board ordered removed from eighth grade spellers in its possession, is to come out of a good many more spellers in pupils' hands as a result of the passage, undiminished, by the board of the following, submitted by the Superintendent of Schools, John D. Shoop:

"Full consideration has been given to the resolution presented to the Board of Education at its last meeting by Mr. Czarnecki which embodied a request that an appeal be made to the parents and children to remove from the spelling books that are their property the page containing the eulogy to the German Emperor."

"If the Board of Education will permit this request to remain with the superintendent, an appeal will be made to the children through the principals and teachers to remove this eulogy from the textbook and to insert, if possible, in the vacancy thus created a picture of the flag of our country, of Washington, or of Lincoln, or other patriotic appeal that is in harmony with our ideas of democracy and consistent with the American ideal of government."

NEGROES RETURN TO TENNESSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The "gwine back to Dixie" move on the part of Negro laborers is now unmistakably under way, according to the local employment bureau of the Manufacturers Association. Every train entering Chattanooga discharges some of these former colored citizens who are returning from Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other northern cities to which they had recently emigrated. Among the reasons the prevailing opinion seems to have been the "easily excited" race prejudice against them in certain sections of the country where they had hoped to secure congenial employment and higher wages. Another explanation for their coming back to the South is that the "labor bosses" in the northern business centers were much more exacting, and drove the men to work at higher pressure than the Negroes were accustomed to in Tennessee.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—The women's section of the State Council of Defense has undertaken marketing of the State's fruit crop, and will supply a buyer for every box of fruit in the mountain districts which is fit to ship. Because these mountain fruit-growing districts are scattered the crop is, a difficult one to market. Motor trucks will be provided to transport the fruit to shipping points.

There are times when the market is

STATEMENTS OF PACKERS DENIED

Facts in Regard to Purchase of Hogs From Farmers Said to Be Reverse of What Was Alleged by Chicago Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The attitude of the great Chicago packers toward publicity is undergoing a change. In the past the packers have not cared over opinion, but nowadays they often appear quite anxious to give the public their way of looking at things. This altering attitude has come with a rapidity and to an extent justifying the opinion that the new position the packers are taking toward the public is of great importance as affecting future relations between public and packers.

Some of the packing house publicity has been investigated by this bureau to see how it matches up with the facts. The only conclusion the bureau can draw from its inquiry is that packing house publicity needs careful inspection before consumption.

Take, for instance, a letter sent to the press by Armour & Co., purporting to answer the question, What part do the packers play in fixing present-day high prices? A woman from Galena, Ill., so the Armour publicity bureau wrote to editors, had sent a letter to J. Ogden Armour declaring he could lower prices if he would, and they inclosed Armour & Co.'s reply. This article will be remembered, for a number of editors printed it a short time ago.

In the course of the Armour statement occurred this paragraph: "The packers can no more fix the rate at which they can buy hogs than you can fix the rate at which you will buy from the retailer. The packer has to go into the open market to buy his hogs, and he has to pay the price demanded by the commission man representing the farmer who sent in the hogs. The farmer's price is based on cost of production, plus his profit. Whereas the farmer could sell hogs as low as \$3 in 1878, \$3.10 in 1898, \$3.90 in 1903, and \$3.75 in 1907, the farmer today demands and receives as much as \$16 per hundredweight."

A point of much consequence in food supply is touched on in the foregoing, namely, the way the farmer disposes of his hogs to the packer. The packer tells the American public that it "has to pay the price demanded by the commission man representing the farmer who sent in the hogs." And this price demanded by the commission man, to whom the farmer consigns his hogs, "is based on cost of production, plus his (the farmer's) profit." That seems a simple and logical way of doing business, and no doubt, if it were true, it would eminently please the farmer.

The difficulty with this packing house explanation of the way hogs are sold to the packer, so framed as to put the packer in a good light at the expense of the farmer, is that it simply is not so. Hogs are sold in the Chicago stockyards in no such way.

In the first place, the farmer does not make up a record of his cost of production, compute a profit on top of that, and then turn over these figures to the commission man as a basis for him to deal with the packer. Commission men on the Chicago market have never taken into consideration at all individual costs of production.

In the second place, the commission man does not go out into the yards, with or without such a statement of "cost of production, plus his profit," to do any large amount of demanding with the packer. Commission men do not assume any position of demanding. The fact about the way hogs are sold to the packers at the Chicago stock yards, the biggest market of its kind in the world, is well nigh the reverse of what this great company would have the public believe: The process is really as simple as the fictitious one, but it is different. The farmer sends his hogs in to the commission man. The commission man goes into the yards and gets the best he can for them. That is all there is to it.

There are times when the market is

governed by supply and demand, and there are times when the packers put the screws on it regardless of demand or supply. This is the judgment of men who have spent years in the yards dealing daily with the market.

If prices are up, as they are nowadays, the farmer will get his "cost of production, plus his profit," without asking it. Old timers on the market will tell you that now for the first time in their recollection farmers are satisfied, and that it is a frequent thing to hear a farmer declare he is getting more for his stock than it is worth, yet as they are offering the prices he just naturally takes what he can get. But if prices are down, as they often enough have been in ordinary times, the farmer may or may not get his profit, he may or may not get even his cost of production. What the future may hold on this line remains to be seen. There are those who see in the packers' new interest in the public also a fresh concern in the producer, a greater sense of responsibility toward the stock raiser. In the past, the uncertainty of the market and the frequency with which the packers have squeezed the farmer, so that he got little or nothing at all for his labor, are tales often told.

IRISH MEETING AND MUNITIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A large and representative gathering was convened by the All-Irish Munitions and Government Supplies Committee who, as Mr. John O'Neill stated at the meeting, claim that a permanent and efficiently staffed receiving and examining depot, should be established, fitted with a complete plant for testing textiles, and such other plant or appliances as might be required for examining and testing all goods which Ireland is capable of producing for the War Office. In conjunction with such depot, an up-to-date pattern room should be provided, and the Irish manufacturers should be invited to tender for all War Office requirements.

A resolution demanding that Mr. Lloyd George, as head of the present Government, should fulfil the promise deliberately given that a receiving depot should be established in Dublin without delay, was passed with applause, and it was directed that a copy of it should be telegraphed to the Prime Minister.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. John O'Neill and seconded by Mr. Booth, Dublin Chamber of Commerce. Sir Nugent Everard, who spoke, said that this was a resolution in which all Ireland could unite; Major O'Connor, Mr. Thomas Lawlor, Dublin Trades Council, Mr. Swilley, Dublin Mercantile Association; Mr. M. Dunne, Dublin Trades Council, and Mr. H. M. A. McNeill, also spoke in favor of the resolution.

CAMMEYER

Established on a Shoe Makers Standard of Work
34th St. New York

Admitted

We admit to a pride in being able to say that the Cammeyer business is the largest shoe business of its kind in the world.

We admit that Cammeyer prefers a volume business to any other kind.

You will concede, we presume, that a volume business means big sales and small individual profits.

Hence our policy of giving greatest value. "A word to the Wise," etc.

MAIN STORE
47-51 WEST 34TH ST.

Branch de Luxe
381 Fifth Avenue, New York

Other Branches
6th Avenue and 20th Street, New York
645-649 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Member
Florists
Telegraph
Delivery

Phone
trench
6000

124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

LAMPOR & SOLT
LINE
SOUTH AMERICA

REGULAR SAILINGS
Company Office, 40 Broadway, N. Y.
CHAS. V. DASEY & SON, 59 Canal St.
W. H. ZAVES, 10 Congress St., Boston.

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU, SYDNEY, NEW ZEALAND
Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C. by the
PALATIAN PASSENGER STEAMERS of the
CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
For full information apply Gen. Pacific Ry.,
222 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent,
440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

L. S. Plaut & Co.
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Announcing
the arrival of

Fall 1917 Art Embroideries

A window display of these new embroideries exhibits many beautiful models already completed.

TRUE it is that "Art is Long and Time is Fleeting," and it is none too soon to begin a few Christmas Gift pieces.

These newly completed models are so fascinating that one is instantly inspired to copy them, and many are really quite simple, though very effective.

Knitting Yarns and YarnKraft Books

Complete stocks of yarns, including Khaki, Gray and Olive for military use. YarnKraft Books with instructions for knitting ladies' sweaters in many charming styles.

AIRCRAFT TESTS MADE IN BRITAIN

Advisory Committee's Inquiry
Into Aeronautical Problems
Result in Many Improvements
in Aircraft Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The recently published report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, of which Lord Rayleigh is president, states that its experimental investigations into the many problems affecting the development of aircraft have been continued and extended during the past year.

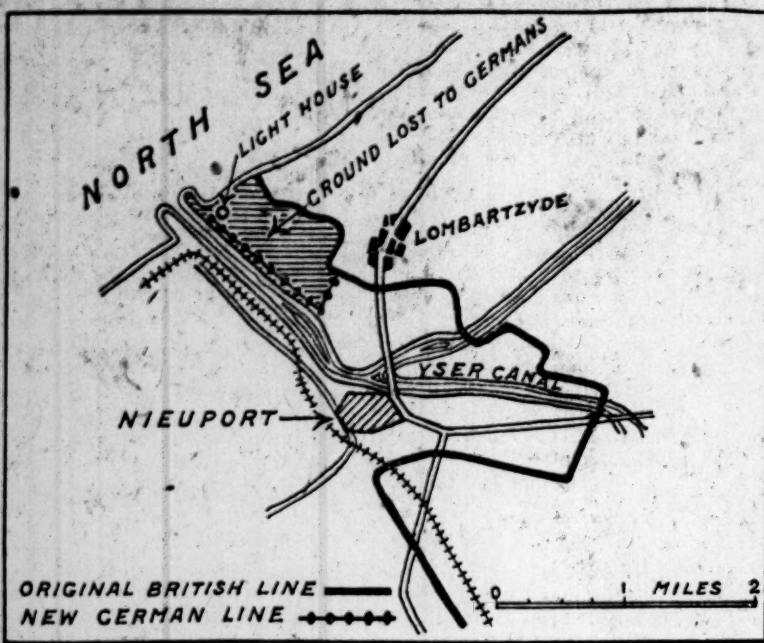
Many changes and developments in the design and construction of aircraft have taken place, says the report, as the result of the continued and varied experience gained from their use in warfare under modern conditions. An increasing number of special problems in this constantly presented for investigation, and these have very closely occupied throughout the year the attention of the staffs engaged in experimental work both at the National Physical Laboratory and at the Royal Aircraft Factory. In addition to aerodynamic research, much attention has been given to questions relating to engines, materials of construction, strength of construction and design, instruments and accessories, as well as to methods of attack from aircraft and other matters.

With regard to aerodynamics, the experiments have been of very varied character, and have included tests of models of probably all types of aircraft at present employed. A large part of the work has arisen from specific inquiries proceeding from the service departments, but progress has been made with some investigations of a more general character. Experiments have been carried out relative to the resistance of airship shapes, and further observations in the distribution of pressure in such cases have been made. The investigation into the stability of the aeroplane has been continued. A number of special cases have been examined, and results of importance have been reached. The theory of airship stability has also been investigated. Research into the nature of the flow of fluids round obstacles has been continued. Investigations relating to aircrews have been carried out, with a view to increasing the accuracy of prediction of performance, and thus facilitating the design of aircrews for special purposes. Tests on screws to be used as windmills for the production of power have also been made. The work has included a complete series of tests on more than one complete aeroplane model. The information thus derived is of considerable importance for practical purposes in aeroplane design.

Questions relating to strength of construction, the report continues, have been investigated, and some general conclusions have been reached tending to simplification of strength calculations. The basis to be adopted in design to secure adequate strength in high speed machines, with the power of rapid maneuvering essential in aerial fighting, is a matter demanding the most careful consideration. To secure the highest possible speed it is necessary to keep down the weight to a minimum, and the best compromise between these two opposed conditions does not admit of precise determination. This question has received attention, and the manner in which strength varies with increase of dimensions has also been made the subject of investigation. Cases in which vibration has been set up have been examined, and calculations relating to the strength of the body structures have been made.

The report then goes on to say that results of special interest have been achieved during the past year from investigations relating to light alloys and it is hoped that the best conditions in manufacture for the development of such alloys will be secured. A light alloys subcommittee has been formed to help in coordinating the work and investigation in this direction. It has already carried out experimental work and the information is to be placed at the disposal of manufacturers. Investigations have been made with regard to airship and aeroplane fabrics, and much attention has been given to materials used as dopes, varnishes, etc. An increase in the staff has enabled a more rapid advance to be made in testing models of seaplane floats in the William Froude National Tank. Methods have been improved and new apparatus designed by which additional measurements can be obtained and further information secured relative to special conditions which may arise.

A large number of special questions have been referred to the committee for advice or investigation. The experiments relating to bombs have been continued, and valuable communications relative to the flight of bombs have been received from the air department of the Admiralty and from the Central Flying School. Questions relating to the attack of aircraft from aircraft have been examined. Problems in connection with the aeroplane compass have been further considered. Other instruments and apparatus for use on aircraft have been investigated. As previously, a number of inquiries have been received from the Board of Invention and Research and the Munitions Inventions Department, and investigations have been carried out at their request at the National Physical Laboratory and at the Royal Aircraft Factory. A number of communications have been received during the year relating to experimental work carried out by the R. N. A. S. and by the testing squadron of the Royal Flying Corps. Many of these have been of great interest and value, and of much assistance in the application of the results obtained



Map illustrates account of a German attack in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde

GERMAN ATTACK NEAR NIEUPORT

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The British communiqué of July 11 states that "after a very intense bombardment lasting for 24 hours the enemy made a determined attack on our positions on the Nieuport front yesterday evening at 7:45 p. m." The defenses in the Dunes sector, near the coast were leveled, and this sector, isolated by the destruction of the Yser bridges, the enemy eventually succeeded in penetrating the British positions on a front of 1400 yards and reaching the right bank of the Yser near the sea. His other attacks further south, though they temporarily gained some advanced positions opposite Lombartzyde, were driven back by a counterattack. Having gained this strip of ground, a later communiqué announced that the intensity of the enemy's gunfire diminished, the British artillery remaining active.

The German report for the same day claims to have carried the British defensive establishments between Lombartzyde and the sea, which had been strongly fortified by the French and recently taken over by the British, by means of a methodical and effective artillery preparation, followed by an attack by detachments of special storming troops of the marine infantry. Over 1250 prisoners were claimed, and the statement made that "the English losses on the heavily shelled terrain between the sea and the river are very high." Here the enemy, as he so often does over-reached himself in his anxiety to make more than the best out of his success. This part of the front was only held by two battalions, one the sixtieth of King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose proud motto "Celer et audax" was never more worthily upheld, the other, the Northamptonshires, who fought as bravely. What really happened was that assisted by a heavy gale, which deprived the British of naval support, the enemy made a very heavy concentration of gun-fire on this portion of the British front, chiefly from 5.9 howitzers largely assisted by aeroplanes. This gun-fire smashed and flattened the sand defenses until there was practically nothing left, and the bridges over the Yser, having all been destroyed, the defenders, in many cases, had to try and find fresh shelter among the sand dunes.

The maximum intensity of the bombardment was reached at about 3 o'clock. It was carried out with methodical care, first searching the front line, then the support, then the west side of the canal (Yser), and back again to the first line.

A writer described it as "a methodical series of parallel bombardments carried on with the utmost intensity of concentration." Finally the bombardment was directed on all three lines simultaneously. First line, support, and canal banks, concluding with concentrated fire on the first positions. The German marines then attacked, the defenders' defenses and machine guns having been completely destroyed. Even then, those who remained of the sixtieth and Northamptonshires, and they had lost very heavily, put up a splendid fight, outnumbered, out-gunned and out-flanked as they were. Never was a more valiant fight than was put up by the sadly depleted defenders. The Northamptonshire Regiment and the King's Royal Rifle Corps added imperishable luster to their annals, but against such overwhelming odds there could be but one result. The remains of two platoons, forming the largest body which maintained touch, were surrounded and fought until the last man fell. Bombers and a Flammenwerfer party made for the tunnel wherein the headquarters of the King's Royal Rifle lay, and the last scene here was the spectacle of six officers, back to back, using their revolvers with a cool deliberation for which the language of admiration can find no fitting words.

Referring to this, The Times correspondent writes: "Fighting all the way, a number of the men were pressed back to the river bank, where such of them as could swim dived in and swam across. But there were those who could not swim, and to try to succor them a soldier performed a magnificent act of heroism. With bullets hissing around him he plunged into the Yser, breasted across to the opposite bank, ran off, promptly returned with a rope, one end of which he secured, then took to the water again and carried the loose end across, thus establishing the means of escape for the non-swimmers, many of whom got away in consequence."

It is therefore clear that out of a garrison which was perhaps 1800, perhaps not many more than the number of prisoners claimed, which admittedly from both sides' accounts lost very

heavily and of which some got away across the Yser, over 60 per cent of prisoners could not have been made. The reason for this heavy attack on this small piece of front is that the Germans are considerably concerned for their position on the Belgian coast, and the position as held by the British formed a bridge-head and starting point for an offensive. The result of the action is therefore that on that portion of the front the British have now the Yser as an obstacle, all the bridges being destroyed, to be crossed before advancing to the offensive, but as all enemy efforts to prolong his gains inland failed, he is in the not very enviable position of having the North Sea on his right and the British on his left.

SIR R. BORDEN AND THE QUEBEC PARTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—On the orders of the day in the House of Commons, recently the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, made the following statement: "My attention," he said, "has been drawn to the statement that the Nationalist Party of the Province of Quebec is about to put candidates in the field on its own behalf against Liberal and Conservative candidates, and I am told the suggestion is being made that there is some collusion between the Nationalist Party of the Province of Quebec and my Government or the friends of the Government in regard to this campaign of the Nationalist Party. The suggestion is also made that because the friends of the present Government and the Nationalist Party both opposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the election of 1911 there is now some connection or collusion and that my supporters and friends are in fact encouraging the Nationalist Party of Quebec in the course which they are adopting."

"I desire to make a most emphatic, unreserved and comprehensive denial of this statement. There is not and never will be any connection or collusion whatever between my friends and supporters and those of the Nationalist Party of Quebec."

PRASE CONSCRIPTED MEN IN CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Members of local draft boards which deal with prospective conscripted men in German districts in Cincinnati have made public statements in which they speak in praise of the patriotism being shown by German-American youths. Especially notable is the high average of men accepted as physically fit for service.

Exemption claims are not noticeably more numerous in the German wards. Cincinnati's percentage, apparently, shows that about one man out of five "called" will be finally drafted. Three out of four are proving physically acceptable, while nearly two out of three are claiming exemptions.

ALLEGED ROYAL SON PUT UNDER ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Prince Rahm Singh, whose American name is William Derrick, and who says he is the son of Raja Singh, of India, has been arrested here on the charge of having failed to register for the draft army. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Alexander Blair, of Henderson, Ky., who asserts that Derrick or Singh in a lecture delivered in that city recently asserted he was 30 years old. In his examining trial before United States Commissioner Craft Derrick said he is 32 years old. His case was set for Aug. 20 to give the authorities time to examine certain references he gave as to his bond was fixed at \$500. He was unable to furnish it and was sent to jail.

SCHOOL FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A bill providing \$6000 for the establishment of an industrial, agricultural and normal school for colored students has passed the House of the Georgia Legislature. This is the first move toward educating the Negro beyond the common schools in this State.

The delicious and foreign flavor of
BRAND'S A-1 SAUCE
makes it the choice of epicures: all the world over. Use it in your kitchen and on your table wherever distinction is desirable.
"Always in good taste"
Sold Everywhere
C. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Sole Importers
196 Trumbull Street
HARTFORD—CONNECTICUT

LETTERS FROM SALONIKA FRONT

Officer in British Army Describes
Journey From France to
Macedonia, and Brief Stay at
the Allied Base There

The following extracts are taken from some interesting letters written by a South African officer serving with the British forces in Macedonia, the letters being placed at the disposal of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Salonika Army, March, 1917.

The last letter I wrote to you was from a delightful little village outside Abbeville, Mareuil Coubert by name. The chateau on the slopes of a beautiful wooded hill overlooking the valley of the Somme, with its many streams and wooded islands, and Abbeville in the distance. It was a charming old place, beautiful grounds, walled gardens and avenues. It was the home of the well-known French mechanical engineer Mallot. Here we stayed until we were entrained for Marseilles. You can imagine what an interesting journey it was. Passing out of the Valley of the Somme, we came to the Valley of the Aisne, and in succession the Marne, Seine, Yonne, Saône, and Rhône, passing through the cities and towns of Tonna, Montreuil, Macon, Dijon, Pierrefort and Lyons. We passed through the suburbs of Paris and traveled along the beautiful Seine, which had a very busy appearance. As we got further south, the country changed considerably, and south of Lyons we caught glimpses of wild countries and then my first view of the Alps, towering up in the distance with their beautiful white capped peaks; all round were the brown hills covered with the picturesque olive trees.

We embarked at once on reaching Marseilles, which is a beautiful city, built among high wooded hills and beautiful, irregular coast, the train passing along the coast for some miles before reaching the docks. . . . On the evening of the third day we moved out of the harbor, passing almost within stone's throw of Isle de Monte Cristo, the famous Chateau d'If, on a rocky cliff of the island . . . along the coast of Nice, San Remo and Monte Carlo, and the Italian coast, well in the Gulf of Genoa, for you must understand that we were going out of our way on account of submarines, and so had an unique opportunity of seeing wonderful sights, and so close to land that we could see people moving on shore. I shall never forget it. Beautiful rocky coast, with high cliffs rising straight from the sea, the breakers rolling and breaking in white spray over the rocks below; above, the green slopes right to the edge of the cliff. Sometimes we saw high caverns in which the water rushed in and back, leaving cascades of white for some time afterwards. High upon the sloping hills or perched on a precipice could be seen small villages of white houses and red-tiled roofs. The valleys between, where huge trees marked its slopes down to the water's edge, were bridged near the coast by white-arched aqueducts and viaducts, the arches very close together. In the background beyond the blue hills towering up in the sky, the White Alps, some of the peaks lost in the clouds.

Of course by this time we knew that we were bound for Salonika. We passed up the gulf of the same name, passing the picturesque Greek fishing boats. By this time our two torpedo boat escorts had left us; we had one on either side of the boat during the voyage. The coast of Greece, or rather Macedonia, was very rocky and mountainous. We had a wonderful view of Mt. Olympus. We came into the harbor just before breakfast. There were many warships of many types and sizes, and nearly every nationality represented. We came alongside the quay, which runs the whole length of the front. There were hundreds of Greek fishing boats lined up close together, making a veritable forest of masts and rigging. Greeks and Turks almost in rags lounged about the warehouses.

We landed almost immediately and marched about four miles away from the town to the foot of some hills overlooking a deep ravine. Here we stayed about four times, so saw nearly everything worth seeing. Never have I seen so many nations represented in different uniforms; there were French, British, Indians, Serbs, Turks, Greeks, French soldiers and sailors, Russians, Italians and English, all in their various uniforms. Imagine a huge café with officers representing all these nations. You see many strange sights. The streets are stone cobbled, and frightfully muddy; most of the buildings old and dirty, but there are, nevertheless, some very fine shops. The Turkish work is very beautiful. I saw some needlework from a Sultan's palace, wonderfully worked. The bazaar with the open stalls has all native dealers, and they generally demand high prices. The din and cry is peculiar to the East, unlike anything ever seen in European places. A small donkey, heavily laden, passes by, then Turkish women with the tcharnaglan drawn down over their faces and dressed in black. I went to the suburbs by train. The buildings are quite good. It is the residential part of the Greeks. They look comfortable, but not so interesting as the old Turkish buildings. The white minarets rise up above all the other buildings in the old city, and from the sea it looks very Turkish or eastern. You see men who look for all the world like a band of brigands. The turbaned money lender, with a long white beard seated on the raised floor of his open stall. He calls or rather beckons to you and exhibits money of all kinds, in notes and coins. The prices asked for it are exorbitant, but they are easily brought down—you always have to bargain with them.

looking a deep ravine. Here we stayed about four times, so saw nearly everything worth seeing. Never have I seen so many nations represented in different uniforms; there were French, British, Indians, Serbs, Turks, Greeks, French soldiers and sailors, Russians, Italians and English, all in their various uniforms. Imagine a huge café with officers representing all these nations. You see many strange sights. The streets are stone cobbled, and frightfully muddy; most of the buildings old and dirty, but there are, nevertheless, some very fine shops. The Turkish work is very beautiful. I saw some needlework from a Sultan's palace, wonderfully worked. The bazaar with the open stalls has all native dealers, and they generally demand high prices. The din and cry is peculiar to the East, unlike anything ever seen in European places. A small donkey, heavily laden, passes by, then Turkish women with the tcharnaglan drawn down over their faces and dressed in black. I went to the suburbs by train. The buildings are quite good. It is the residential part of the Greeks. They look comfortable, but not so interesting as the old Turkish buildings. The white minarets rise up above all the other buildings in the old city, and from the sea it looks very Turkish or eastern. You see men who look for all the world like a band of brigands. The turbaned money lender, with a long white beard seated on the raised floor of his open stall. He calls or rather beckons to you and exhibits money of all kinds, in notes and coins. The prices asked for it are exorbitant, but they are easily brought down—you always have to bargain with them.

POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN NEWFOUNDLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.—A somewhat extraordinary state of affairs exists in the political world here. At the regular session of the Legislature which closed on Aug. 8 a bill for raising war revenue, by a tax on business profits was passed by the Legislature and thrown out by the Council or Upper House. The bill sought to impose a tax of 20 per cent on all profits made by business men during the current year, while the council took the stand that an allowance of 6 per cent for capital invested should be made.

The action of the council in throwing out the bill has been much criticized and in consequence of its action an extraordinary session of the Legislature is being held to reconsider the bill. It is not thought that the council will persist in its action, for the Government would then go to the country on the question of the abolition of the Newfoundland Upper House.

KENTUCKY PUSHES HONEY INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Farmers of Warren County, Kentucky, have been called to meet on Sept. 5 to consider plans for forming a bee culture association to promote the business in that county. It is proposed to have every member of the association plant two acres of sweet clover and erect hives. The association will be planned after that in Pendleton County, where the members of the association produce honey valued at \$500,000 annually. Pendleton County was unusually poor agriculturally and the bee industry has been developed on a large scale.

MIAMI CONSERVANCY LAW IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Miami conservancy law, passed to make possible extensive flood prevention work, following the floods in Ohio in 1913, is upheld by the United States District Court here by Judges Warrington, Hollister and Cochran. The court held that the objections to the law in respect to it being contrary to the federal Constitution, are not valid.

METAL PRICES REVIVE MINING

High Returns Stimulate Prospecting
in Nevada—Neglected
Mines Are Being Worked,
and Active Ones Pay Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TONOPAH, Nev.—War prices for metals and the natural revival of the mining industry have not only greatly increased the prosperity of well established camps, but have awakened many famous old districts forced to close down 20 to 40 years ago because of the metal quotations being below the margin of profitable operation. The high returns have also stimulated prospecting, so that much new territory, both in existing mining centers and in hitherto undeveloped regions has been added to the producing fields. Silver, lead, zinc, copper, command good figures now, and districts containing these minerals show much growth. The processes of treating the ore have become more efficient, and more mines own their own mills now than before the war started. The new processes and the war prices have enabled a great many mines to utilize low grade ore in cast-aside "dumps," where it had been lying for years.

Among the old districts which the rise in silver has awakened are the Comstock, where workings not used for two score years are becoming active; Eureka, Hornsilver and El Dorado canyon.

Tonopah, where two-thirds of the output is silver, is making great forward strides. The value of its production has been increased by 50 per cent by the silver rise. Manhattan, one of the famous camps of the State, has advanced, not so much because of the war conditions, as because of recent important discoveries of gold. Goldfield, also, where gold predominates, has not been affected by the metal markets of war times, but while the district has not had improvement equal to other places, development work now going on gives much encouragement.

ARGENTINA PAYING HIGH FOR BUTTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Butter in the local markets, like sugar, bread and meats, is sold at much higher prices than usually prevail, despite the fact that great quantities are held available for export.

Exportation has long been denied the butter industry, all space on the refrigerator steamers being requisitioned for the transportation of meats and derived products.

However, the butter industry has appealed with success to the Government, and space is to be conceded them in the national transports, Chaco, Pampa and Guardia Nacional, which make regular trips to the United States.

Shoe Specialists for 60 Years
Andrew Alexander
548 FIFTH AVENUE
New York
A PPEARING regularly every week in the Monitor, this advertisement must have become familiar to many readers. If you are one, may we not recommend a visit to our store when you are in New York? If desired, a record of your foot measurements will be made for possible future purchases by mail.
Mail Service

57-61 Franklin Street, BOSTON.
The Soldier's "Housewife"
A KHAM KIT containing every requisite for mending.
Complete and Convenient, 75c Ea.
Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$5.00 per year and upwards.
Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
238 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
PLUMBING

Speaking of Shoes
Just slip on a pair of Coward Shoes and get that joy feeling that goes with them. You'll find these shoes the most comfortable you have ever worn.
The Coward Shoe
will aid in making walking and standing a pleasure; give your feet a new feeling of rest and freedom. For your feet's sake wear COWARD SHOES.
For Men, Women and Children
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalog

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

on Middelkerke dump and on Brugse-
oise works. All machines returned
safely.

Summary of Allied Advances

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

At alternating points along the whole
western European front fierce bursts
of activity are continually recurring.
The Italians along the Isonzo and on
the Carso to the Adriatic are maintain-
ing the offensive of extreme violence
begun on Sunday and Rome officially
hints that the Austrian line is bend-
ing and giving way at various points.

At Verdun, the French yesterday re-
sumed their advance along both sides
of the Meuse and beat off counterat-
tacks. The British communiqué again
mentions the sector of the line east
of Epehy where an extensive raid was
made early yesterday morning.

Simultaneously the British attacked
on a 2000-yard front west and north-
west of Lens, the fighting apparently
extending throughout the day and be-
ing of the fiercest description. Ac-
counts of the action relate how at one
point, both sides having arranged to
launch an attack at precisely the same
instant, the opposing forces met
squarely in No Man's Land. The
British forces were composed of
Canadian troops and though the Ger-
mans were in superior numbers they
were driven back to their own
trenches which were finally held by
the British.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—The German official state-
ment issued on Tuesday reads:

Western Theater—Army group of
Crown Prince Rupprecht: Apart from
a temporary strong and destructive
fire in some sectors of Flanders and
on the Arras front, there have been
no fighting operations on a large scale.

Army group of the German Crown
Prince: The first day of the battle be-
fore Verdun had the same result for
the French as the great English at-
tack in Flanders had for the English
on July 31 and Aug. 16: superiority
in material and reckless use of men
could not break the German fighting
force. Against a small local success
must be set the failure of the attack
on a front of over 20 kilometers.

Powerful artillery preparation for
the great thrust which the French
Army was to conduct at England's
command began on Aug. 11. From
Avocourt Wood to the eastern fringe
of Carrières Wood our positions were
turned into a wide and desolate crater
field by the enemy artillery firing,
which increased to most extreme in-
tensity for a few hours before the at-
tack early yesterday morning of the
French infantry, who were in dense
waves which came forward to assault
in deep echelons behind the artillery
fire that had been lifted forward to
protect them.

In many places native and white
French troops penetrated our defensive
zone, in which every step forward
had to be wrested from our fight-
ing troops with sanguinary losses. Bit-
ter hand-to-hand fighting and power-
ful counterattacks drove back the en-
emy troops almost everywhere. The
mighty struggle swayed to and fro
throughout the whole day.

On the western bank of the Meuse
only the heights of Le Mort Homme
and the southern fringe of Raven-
wood remained in the hands of the
French. There we are situated in
close proximity to the northern slope
of the hill.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse
the fighting line has been still less
deflected. Only on one height, 344,
and in Fosse Wood have the enemy
troops won a little ground. The
measures taken by our leaders proved
splendid, as did also the typical ten-
acity and bravery of the infantry. The
artillery is also deserving of full
praise. The effect of its destructive
fire against enemy forward works
appreciably impeded the advance of
the attack, and the artillery also took
a prominent part in our successful
defense. The other arms, particularly
the pioneers and aviators, materially
assisted in the satisfactory termina-
tion of the day.

The losses to the French infantry
in relation to the masses used are ex-
traordinarily high. The battle before
Verdun has not terminated this morn-
ing. Fresh engagements developed at
various places. Both leaders and
troops anticipate a favorable conclu-
sion.

Twenty-six enemy airmen were shot
down. We lost five airplanes.

Eastern theater: From the Drina
to the Danube the situation remains
unchanged. In Macedonia there is
nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Sir Douglas Haig this morning reports
that south and west of Lens the new
positions captured yesterday morning
on the outskirts of the town have
been maintained and further progress
made at certain points. Northwest
and north of Lens also, as a result of
heavy fighting during which strong
German counterattacks were re-
pulsed by our rifle and machine-gun
fire or broken up by our artillery,
some additional ground has been
secured in advance of the positions
captured on the 15th inst. There has
been great artillery activity during
the night on both sides east and north-
west of Ypres.

The official statement issued on
Tuesday night reads:

Early on Tuesday morning we at-
tacked the line of German trenches
which skirts Lens to the west and
northwest and captured the enemy
positions on a front of 2000 yards.

Heavy fighting has taken place, and
still continues.

At midday two strong counterat-
tacks northwest of Lens were beaten
off by our troops, and a third count-
erattack south of the town was broken
up by our artillery.

We have captured a number of
prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The

battle of Verdun has not yet ceased,
and on the left bank of the Meuse the
French troops have captured several
important points, including the vil-
lage of Regneville. On the right bank
the French have occupied Samogneux
and carried a system of fortified
trenches which links this place up
with Hill 344.

The official report from the War
Office announcing the successes says
that all German counterattacks have
been repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—

The official statement issued on
Tuesday reads:

Russo-Galician front: In the di-
rection of Riga the enemy troops
trained their artillery fire against our
trenches west of the Riga-Milau Road.
Rumanian front: The enemy forces
yesterday made persistent attacks in
the direction of Ocna and Onechti. In
the morning the enemy troops at-
tacked the Rumanians in the region
of the River Slanic. Towards eve-
ning the enemy forces, after a stub-
born and interrupted battle, suc-
ceeded in occupying a portion of the
Rumanian trenches, pushing back the
Rumanian troops to the southwest-
ern outskirts of Ocna. In the morn-
ing the enemy troops also made a
stubborn attack in the region of
Grazestchi and the factory at Sta-
kerend. In the course of the day
they forced their way into the factory.
An engagement is in progress.

In the direction of Kakshani, yester-
day morning, the Germans, after
artillery preparation, undertook an of-
fensive on both sides of the Fokshani-
Audi Railway. By midday they suc-
ceeded in occupying our first line
trenches west of the railway. But a
counterattack drove them out, and the
position was restored. East of the
railway the Rumanians, under strong
enemy pressure, were compelled to re-
treat to the southern approaches of
the village of Maraschti.

Caucasian front: In the direction of
Kharpit the Turks on Saturday un-
dertook an offensive against Mt. Mer-
daundag. Toward evening after stub-
born attacks, they succeeded in oc-
cupying a portion of our trenches. At
dawn the following day a counterat-
tack drove them out, and the position
was restored.

In the region south of Pelmir-
Balmer our troops advanced and oc-
cupied a series of villages on the
Agred-Mt. Limos-Vagadjik-Mamban
front. In the direction of Pendioun
our scouts, advancing toward Lake
Keribar, captured prisoners and arms.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The of-
ficial statement issued on Tuesday
reads:

More than 10,000 prisoners had been
taken by the Italians in their new
offensive on the Isonzo up to Tues-
day evening. The great battle continues
without interruption.

The War Office statement says the
Austrian line is beginning to bend and
give way at various points. The Ital-
ians, supported by floating and fixed
batteries, are marching toward suc-
cess which is becoming delineated in
spite of undiminished enemy resistance.

Enemy defenses between Corite and
Selo, near the strongly fortified Star-
ilovka position, have been captured
by the Italians.

Italian troops and leaders anticipate
a favorable conclusion of the battle.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—

The official statement issued on Tues-
day admits that the Austrian front
has been slightly driven in south of
Auzza and east of Canale and on the
Barro at a cost of thousands of men.
A local Italian success was obtained
by the capture of Selo. The capture
of 5600 Italian prisoners and 50 ma-
chine guns is claimed.

AGREEMENT MADE
WITH RAILWAYMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The railway strike was averted last
night following negotiations between
the president of the Board of Trade
and the executive committee of the
union concerned. The understanding
was embodied in a letter by Sir Albert
Stanley to Mr. Fred Bromley to the
effect that railwaymen could raise the
question of a shorter working day
within one month from the cessation
of hostilities, while the railways were
still under Government control and
when the request would have the
immediate and sympathetic considera-
tion of the Government.

Sir Albert also promised to use his
good offices to secure that the railway
executive committee would discuss
with the men's representatives at the
earliest moment, if possible this week,
questions of increased remuneration
owing to war conditions and a re-
duction of hours to the lowest possible
minimum, consistent with the de-
mands put upon the railways.

MANY GERMAN IRON CROSSES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—Deputy Marquard of the German
Reichstag recently proposed that a
more extensive distribution of iron
crosses be made. Emperor William
has caused to be published the fact
that 2,250,000 crosses of the second
class had been distributed up to June 1.

LABOR PARTY'S
VOTE ANALYZED

(Continued from page one)

Socialist Party. Mr. Gompers, it is
understood, had always attached im-
portance to the doings of the General
Confederation, and its attitude is also
likely to carry much weight with the
French Government. The latter have
always been strongly opposed to the
Stockholm conference, and it is to
them that many people attribute Mr.
Lloyd George's change regarding
Stockholm, which was one of the is-
sues in the recent crisis.

Mr. Henderson's speech at the con-
ference was in support of a motion of
recommendation by the Labor Party
executive committee that the confer-
ence should declare that it remains
of the same opinion as on Aug. 10, and
should make representations to the
Government regarding its refusal of
passports. Continuing his speech,
Mr. Henderson dealt with the further
charge that the crucial fact regard-
ing the Russian Government had been
withheld by him from the previous
conference.

Regarding this, he declared catego-
rically that the document which the
Prime Minister said he should have
quoted was put into his hand on that
platform by a Government messenger.
Just as the delegates were leaving for
their separate conferences, and when
he had finished his speech, he said
and balanced was his speech that
member of the Government told him
it was not apparent on which side he
was. The telegram referred to in the
letter to the press declared that the
Russian Provisional Government re-
garded the conference as a party con-
ference and would not be bound by its
decisions.

What, then, was withheld from the
conference? The resolution only ac-
cepted the Stockholm invitation on
condition that the conference was
only consultative. Moreover, he told
the conference, though his evidence
was slight, that there had been a mod-
ification of the position of the Rus-
sian Government.

"Some sections of the press," Mr.
Henderson continued, "were led to be-
lieve that I had a telegram from Mr.
Kerensky on the day of the confer-
ence. No such telegram was received
by me before or since the conference.
Mr. Kerensky has been and today is in
favor of British representation at the
conference."

Responding to queries from dele-
gates, Mr. Henderson said he did not
read the message he received because
when the conference resumed after
lunch it had gone back to the Prime
Minister from whom it came. He re-
turned it with a letter intimating that
he had already spoken and that he
had referred to the modification in the
Russian Government's position.

Several delegates interjected, "Why
did not you give the contents?" to
which Mr. Henderson replied, "I
would have given anything to have
been able to read that telegram. Men
do not do what I have done for self-
ends. I call on the delegates to sup-
port me. I have been longer with
trade unionism than with the Govern-
ment. Had I cared to throw labor
over, my position would have been
different with the public and with the
Government."

These remarks were received with
prolonged cheers, but Mr. Henderson
went on to advise the delegates not
to allow the personal question to in-
fluence their votes. Although the re-
fusal of passports placed them in a
difficult position, the executive asked
the delegates to remain loyal to the
promoters of the Stockholm confer-
ence which was to be consultative and
not mandatory. The Government's
view might change. "The Prime Min-
ister," he said, "was in favor of this
conference once and might be again,
and what was right for him in May
ought not to be wrong for us in Au-
gust."

After a reference to the challenge
recklessly thrown at organized labor,
Mr. Henderson forcibly opposed the
proposal that the conference should
demand the withdrawal of labor from
the Government and this proposal was
after discussion withdrawn.

This policy would be subversive of
the national interest and prejudice
the successful prosecution of the war.
"We must not forget our ideals," Mr.
Henderson said, "and leave the Gov-
ernment merely in a spirit of resent-
ment or revenge. Labor may have
had strong provocation to quarrel with
the Government, but the prominent in-
terest of the people and of democ-
racy must be not only our prime but
our exclusive concern."

"This is not the time," Mr. Hender-
son declared, "for conspicuous but in-
effective heroics; let us leave the war
for those who seek to thwart every
move unacceptable to them by the
threat of a general election which
never comes off. If a general election
comes off it will not be the result of
national necessity, but of political
opportunism. A mere threat is not a
reason why we should depart from our
decision at the last conference."

Incidents at Conference

Mr. Barnes Defends Action in Ac-
cepting War Cabinet Post

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Apart from Mr. Henderson's speech at
the labor conference the main in-
cidents were speeches by Robert Smilie
and George Barnes. It was Mr. Smilie
who secured the withdrawal of an
amendment calling upon labor to
cease its connection with the Govern-
ment. Although he regarded the dis-
missal of Mr. Henderson as an insult
to labor and declared that in trade
union circles any one who took his
place would be called a "blackleg,"
he pointed out that the conference
had no mandate to vote for the amend-
ment.

Mr. Barnes spoke very vigorously in
defense of his action and said his tak-
ing Mr. Henderson's place in the War
Cabinet had been one of the most od-

ious duties ever imposed upon him dur-
ing the whole course of his career and
he did all he could to avoid the con-
tingency in which that took place.
He had even written to the Prime
Minister in the early morning of Sat-
urday appealing to him somehow or
other to bridge over the difficulties he
had with his colleagues and keep Mr.
Henderson in his place.

In conclusion, Mr. Barnes dwelt on
the necessity of labor remaining in
the War Cabinet and hinted that the
time might come when the question
of leaving the Government might be-
come acute and when it would become
a question for each of them whether
they were going to break the connection
with those with whom they had
spent all their lives.

The issue before the conference was
clear and narrow, he said finally. The
question was whether they could go
to Stockholm with any confidence of
securing a durable peace. He did not
think they could and, therefore, he
was opposed to the proposal. The
announcement of the figures of the
main vote created an extraordinary
scene, the delegates standing up and
waving their hats and handkerchiefs
and cheering continually. It was
some time before the excitement sub-
sided.

RUSSIAN ARMY
RULES STRICT

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—
General Korniloff, Commander-in-
Chief of the Russian armies, has or-
dered a resumption of strict training
for all the military, the free time of
the soldiers to be devoted to gymnastics,
drills and games, and for a ces-
sation of all discussions. The order
contains the statement:

"Henceforth the only language in
the army is command."

This is significant in view of the
abolition of the use of the word "com-
mand" since the revolution.

General Korniloff calls upon the in-
tellectual element in the army to as-
sist in providing games and theatricals
for the amusement of the sol-
diers.

The Military Council of the Don
Cossacks has announced its support
of the Constitutional Democratic Party
and its desire to form a fusion with
that party in the approaching elec-
tions. The Astrakhan Cossacks have
withdrew their representatives from
the Workmen's and Soldiers' group,
basing their action upon the status of
the council as a self-constituted or-
ganization.

A letter of protest against the pro-
hibition of the former Imperial fam-
ily from participating in the com-
ing elections has been addressed by
Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch
to Vassilif Maklakovich, who is charged
with working out a plan for the Con-
stituent Assembly. The letter bears
also the signatures of virtually all
the other Grand Dukes and Grand
Duchesses and states that the former
Emperor joins in the protest.

In another communication to the
Premier, M. Kerensky, Grand Duke
Paul Alexandrovitch asks permission
to make his home in Sweden, alleging
that he finds the cost of living in Rus-
sia burdensome.

IRISH NATIONAL
CONVENTION MEETS

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The Irish national convention met
yesterday for the fifth time, there be-
ing again a full attendance of dele-
gates. A smaller gathering than on
previous occasions watched the ar-
rival of the delegates.

For the official report, it appears
that the convention, with Sir Horace
Plunkett in the chair, entered upon
consideration of draft schemes based
upon the "Dominion principle of self-
government." The discussion lasted
all day and the convention adjourned
till today.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR
MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—

Mr. Kerensky will preside at the open-
ing of the State conference at Moscow
on Aug. 25. Altogether, 1500 invita-
tions have been issued, 186 going to
representatives of towns and 132 to
representatives of Zemstvos. Mr. Ker-
ensky will read a statement and other
statements of a vital economic and po-
litical questions will also be read.
The ministers who are to be present
will include the ministers of Finance,
Agriculture, Posts and Telegraphs,
Ways and Communications, Commerce
and Industry and Interior.

FRENCH SOCIALIST
DELEGATES NAMED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The

French Socialist committee today se-
lected delegates to attend the inter-
allied Socialist conference in London
on Aug. 27 and 28. The majority will
be represented by Albert Thomas,
Minister of Munitions, and MM. Brake,
Renaudel, Dubreuilh, secretary of the
committee, and Milhaud, professor at
Geneva University. The minority will
be represented by MM. Longuet, Min-
stal, Pressemane and Verfeuil.
The Kienthal pacifists will have a
representative in M. Loriot.

PAPER PRICES FOUND EXCESSIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to
a report submitted by the Federal
Trade Commission in the Senate, the
advance in prices of book paper last
year was excessive and unwarranted.
As a result of its investigation, the
commission has ordered proceedings
against certain practices of manufac-
turers.

SIR W. LAURIER
ON CONSCRIPTION

(Continued from page one)

to join what they term a union na-
tional government, and wish that I
should now do so.

"I may observe that I never was
approached to join a union national
government, whose first duty, I con-
ceived, would have been to discuss and
frame a policy adapted to our na-
tional situation, with the object of rul-
ing all the forces of the nation to-
ward the end of helping to win the
war."

"I was invited, it is true, by the
Prime Minister to join his Government,
when he had already committed him-
self to a policy which had never been
suggested, but rather 'decreed,' in
all his previous utterances, and which,
according to evidences not a few and
not inconsiderable, was repugnant to
a large proportion of our fellow citi-
zens in all the provinces. Such an in-
vitation you could not accept, but since
the policy had been deliberately
adopted by the Administration, my
obligation was and still is that the best
and only thing to do was to submit it
to the people by a referendum, and I
here again express my regret that this
view was not accepted."

"Though no mention is made in the
resolution of the extension of Parlia-
ment, I should also add, since the sub-
ject is still much discussed, that the
present condition of the representa-
tion in the House of Commons makes a
general election imperative, and the
reasons are obvious. Apart from the
fact that the western provinces are
deprived of some 22 members to which
they are entitled by reason of their
increased population as determined by
the State census, in the House as com-
posed, by the verdict of the people in
1911, there are no less than 24 consti-
tuencies unrepresented, those vacan-
cies having been caused by death or
appointment to office, three members
having been elevated to the Senate
within the last month."

"In the new Parliament I hold that
it must be the duty of the majority
leader whoever he may be:
"1. To confer immediately with
Great Britain and her allies with a
view of ascertaining how and to what
extent the participation of Canada can
be utilized to the greatest advantage
in the prosecution of the war, regard-
ing the one hand; the necessities of the
Allies for men, and on the other hand
resources, industries, geographical and
other essential conditions."

"2. To bring into being a govern-
ment composed, as far as possible, of
the ablest men in all classes, whose
immediate task would be the efficient
and nonpartisan organization of the
whole nation on the lines determined
upon."

"3. To organize a vigorous and
compact system of voluntary enlist-
ment, conceived and carried out on
strictly nonpartisan and broadly na-
tional methods."

"4. To devise and apply ways and
means so that the full duty of Canada
be generously performed toward our
returned soldiers and their depend-
ents; the wealth of Canada compelled
to contribute its just and proper share
of our burdens, and the mass of the
people efficiently safeguarded from
the greed of war profiteers."

"The above views I hold and ex-
press, not in deviation but in fulfill-
ment of the course which I marked
down at the outset, and which never
was, at any moment, absent from my
thoughts."

"Believe me,
"Yours sincerely,
"WILFRID LAURIER."

Sir Lomer Gouin's Position

Premier of Quebec Supports Demand
for Referendum

MONTREAL, Que.—Speaking at a
political dinner here Sir Lomer Gouin,
Premier of Quebec, definitely aligned
himself with the demand of Sir Wil-
frid Laurier for an appeal to the peo-
ple on the conscription issue.

"Don't forget," he said, "that it is
the people who fight, the people who
die, and the people who survive who
decide on victory. It was despotism
which made this war; it is democracy
which will give us peace. This democ-
racy we have, or at least we had, in
Canada. Let us try to preserve it.
Let us say to this worn-out Govern-
ment: We want to give unto
Caesar those things which are
Caesar's, but you shall leave to the
people those things which belong to
the people."

Sir Lomer was vigorously cheered
when he declared himself in favor of
the Laurier referendum.

He referred to the united state of
opinion in 1914, when 30,000 men were
sent overseas to fight for the Allies.
Whatever some might think, he said,
Canada had done splendidly for the
Allies. This was the view of men like
former President Roosevelt, who re-
cently remarked that for the United
States to do as well as Canada, in pro-
portion to population, she would have
to put 5,000,000 men in the field.

Canada had already enlisted more
than 400,000 men, Sir Lomer said, and
had but four divisions at the front.
With the men enlisted, he argued,
Canada had reserves enough to main-
tain four divisions for another two
and perhaps three years.

"It is under these circumstances,"
he added, "that a Government in
power by tolerance of its adversaries
tells us that we must have conscrip-
tion."

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylark excursion \$1.50
Cape Cod Steamship Company
leaves 9:30, Cape Cod & Co. Tel. 7, N. 2211

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

tion to raise another 100,000 men. And
that, when it is known that this mea-
sure will divide our people, and that
the effect of our generous effort in
enlisting 400,000 men will be lost. Do
you think many of those now sitting
in the House of Commons would be
there if they had declared, in 1911,
that they were in favor of conscrip-
tion? I don't think there would be
one."

GERMANY DENIES
MOVE FOR PEACE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—

Denial was made by Dr. Michaelis,
the Imperial German Chancellor, at
the convening of the Reichstag main
committee today in Berlin of any
prompting by the Central Powers be-
hind the recent peace proposals of
Pope Benedict.

The committee was informed by the
Chancellor that the Pope's note would
be answered only after the closest
consideration with the Reichstag.
The parties in the Reichstag seem to
be divided regarding the Pope's note
on the same lines as on the Reichs-
tag's peace resolution. The Conserva-
tives, National Liberals and Germanic
groups are declared to be reserved in
their opinion, while the Socialists,
Radicals and Centrists are said to ap-
prove of the Pope's action.

Cologne Gazette's Statement

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—The semi-official Cologne Ga-
zette, a copy of which has been re-
ceived here, says in an editorial that
the peace proposal of Pope Benedict
has met with a blunt rejection in
Washington.

"The enemy's bluff does not frighten
us," says the newspaper. "If we hold
out one more winter, then the worth-
lessness of American assistance will
be patent to all, and nothing will re-
main for the enemy governments but
to admit to their beleaguered peoples that
they have lost the game."

ADJOURNMENT OF
BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—Parliament adjourned yester-
day until Oct. 16, after sitting almost
continuously since Oct. 7. Yesterday
assent was given to the Corn Produc-
tion Bill which fixes a minimum price
for wheat and oats for the six years
from 1917 to 1922, guarantees a min-
imum wage of 25s per week to agricul-
tural workmen, forbids the raising of
rents against farmers and enables the
Board of Agriculture to enforce proper
cultivation.

There was some strong Liberal op-
position to the bill in its various
stages but the Government had its
way on the basis that the proposals
were an essential part of its scheme
for carrying on the war.

The Reform Bill has been dealt with
in committee so far as franchise reg-
istration and method and costs of
elections have been considered, the
redistribution question standing over
till October.

PEACE NOT HELD POSSIBLE NOW

Prussianism Must First Be Crushed, Says United States Press—Pope's Plan Would Nullify Aim of the Allies

Peace talk now is generally held by the newspapers of the United States as useless, for they are agreed in the opinion that tranquillity cannot be restored until Prussianism is completely wiped out; and, furthermore, under Pope Benedict's plan there would be no compensation for Belgium or France for the great wrongs perpetrated on them. Excerpts from editorials are appended.

Sacramento Union

It would be folly for the Allies, who are growing stronger daily and who have back of them unlimited resources in men and money, to give to their enemies time to recuperate during a long and futile peace council from the exhaustion brought by the war. Both Germany and Austria are weary of the war. They realize that in a struggle of endurance they cannot hope to win. From the day the German legions were turned back at the Marne, the only hope of a Teutonic victory has rested in securing a termination of the war before the strength of the Germans failed. In a prolonged contest only one outcome is possible. The aim of the allied powers is to destroy the system of Prussian militarism. There is not a possibility that the proposals of the Vatican can be accepted in the form in which they were framed.

Bridgeport Post

Every day now the Central Powers grow weaker. Every day the influence of the United States is being felt to make the Entente Allies stronger. Russia is still a weakened factor, but so long as she remains in the war, the Central Powers must maintain a great army on the eastern front.

That German military authorities are recognizing this is evident from one recent statement which warns the German people that only by a decision on the western front can Germany gain that for which she strives.

In such a situation, peace talk is useless. And we do not believe it will be of the slightest advantage because we have felt from the start of the war that a great issue was at stake, which would be settled once and for all, and that destiny would decree the very obsequies upon the part of the oppressor side which would, in the end, make the desired destruction more complete. That is the lesson of history.

Indianapolis News

Under this plan there would be no compensation for Belgium or France for the terrible loss inflicted on them by the German armies, and not even a reparation of stolen property. There would be no confession of wrong, and without confession we can not see how there can be absolution. Back of everything is the Hohenzollern despotism which, as the Outlook very truly says, "has practiced treachery as a national virtue and has unwaveringly displayed and treated with contempt every nation that has believed in good faith." Is the Outlook far out of the way when it says that until the Hohenzollern power "is destroyed—no merely subdued, but utterly done away with—there can be no peace"? That, at any rate, is the first question to be answered.

Los Angeles Tribune

Pope Benedict's peace proposal, in that it affords a basis for the nations at war to meet and discuss peace terms, offers a hope for an adjustment of difficulties. If the Central Powers will agree to a general disarmament, to the establishment of international courts of arbitration and conciliation, and take such other steps as will provide guarantees for future peace, it is not wholly impossible that the numerous and perplexing questions affecting territory can be settled on the broad democratic principle that the people living within such territory have the inalienable right to determine their own political alignments as well as their own form of government.

The proposal of the Pope that there be a return to the status quo ante is not likely to prove acceptable to the Entente Allies. It was from the conditions prevailing prior to the war that the present conflict sprang. To return to old conditions not only would be regarded as a victory for the Central Powers, but it would carry no guarantee of future peace. Indeed, such a peace likely would prove only the forerunner of a future and possible even bloodier war.

Cedar Rapids Gazette

The United States will pay no attention to unofficial propositions for peace, and while there is profound respect for the office and person of Pope Benedict, his suggestions offer no foundation for negotiations or even for counter proposals by Americans.

It is recognized that, as a neutral, he has the right which he is justified in construing as a duty, to seek to re-establish peace. At a former time the United States, as a neutral, put out tentative but ineffective suggestions in the same direction. Unless the propositions were inspired by some belligerent they represented conditions that might be repudiated by all delegates at a peace convention, and are therefore unstable.

If they do represent any belligerent the other nations involved have a right to know who is making the bid.

New York Post

A revised translation of the Pope's appeal makes somewhat smoother reading of it in English. Not all the obscurities are removed. Some of them appear to be obscurities of thought. And most people who take the trouble to read the letter over carefully will be confirmed in their first impression that its proposals have a German tinge. This is evident both in phrasing and in ideas. But what else could we expect if Pope Benedict is, in effect, stating the terms of peace which Germany is ready to concede? That he is doing so there are cumulative indications.

Buffalo Express

We have, in fact, the general union of the nations of the world to enforce peace now for its existence, though the Pope has strangely failed to recognize it. Virtually all the nations of the world except the four Central Powers are combined to enforce upon those four powers the principles of peace and freedom. The fact that the enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary have grown from the Dual Entente of France and Russia, Serbia and Belgium standing as victims merely, to include 17 nations physically and all the remainder morally stands as a more conclusive condemnation of Germany than any court of arbitration could pronounce. Moreover, it forecasts in advance what the decision of such a court would be on the questions that the Pope would have referred to it. No international court could be constituted today which would not be made up, in large majority, of representatives of nations that are now at war with Germany. If Germany will today yield to the international voice only when forced to do so, what reason is there to suppose that she would so yield after a year or two of debate had given her time for recuperation?

Duluth Herald

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about the Pope's peace proposal is that it may virtually force the Allies—of which we are one—to make a definite statement of their purposes in the war and of the terms on which they will accept peace. Such a statement, framed in harmony with the President's statements, with the more recent statements of the Entente Allies, and with the aspirations of the new democracy of Russia, would convince the German people that their leaders who keep them shackled to the rack of war by telling them that the Allies propose the destruction of Germany have lied. Once convince the German people that the Hohenzollern charge that the Allies propose to crush and dismember Germany is a lie, and there is hope that the German people will bring about a peace on which the world could rely and which the world must accept.

Chicago Herald

Granted the existence or the moral force of right as influencing Prussian militarism and autocracy, the Pope's program may be practical. Denying it—and a thousand incidents from Belgium to the Lusitania deny it in thunder tones—it is impracticable. Nor can the Allies even hope to substitute it for motives that actuate Prussia's rulers. They can, however, reduce militarism to a point where it will assume the virtue it does not have and practice it for want of power to follow its natural inclinations.

JAPAN'S ENVOYS GIVEN WELCOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese Mission arrived in Washington at noon today from San Francisco. A large crowd was assembled at Union Station, and the visitors were given one of Washington's enthusiastic welcomes. Secretary Lansing and other officials of the State Department greeted the members of the mission as they stepped from the train. They were escorted at once to the Perry Belmont house, where they are to make their home. Mr. Belmont is a grandson of Commodore Perry.

The mission is headed by Viscount Ishii, ambassador extraordinary, with Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Major-General Sugano.

The mission will not begin its round of formal calls until Thursday, when the members will be received by Secretary Lansing, and the military and naval members will call on the secretaries of War and Navy. The President will entertain the mission at dinner at the White House Thursday and dinners will be given Friday by the secretaries of State, War and Navy. On a later day trips will be made to Annapolis and Mt. Vernon.

SMALL OPERATORS HIT HARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of so-called wagon loaders, coal operators on a small scale but producing many thousands of carloads per month in the aggregate, will be wiped out by President Wilson's maximum prices, according to Chairman Peabody of the defense council's coal committee today. The industry, however, will be solidly behind the President in his effort to reduce prices to the average consumer, he said. A large part of the country's coal production already under contract will not be affected by the President's prices.

MINISTER PRESENTS PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Hans Sulzer, the new minister of Switzerland to the United States, called on Monday at the State Department to present his credentials, and Secretary Lansing later called on Dr. Sulzer at the legation. An arrangement was made for Dr. Sulzer to be formally presented to President Wilson, probably today.

PRESIDENT SETS PRICES ON COAL

Statement Given Out at White House on Charges to Be Permitted at Bituminous Mines—Domestic Need—Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission's estimate of equitable prices for bituminous coal at the mines has been given out at the White House, President Wilson having issued a statement prescribing the scale of prices which is to prevail in the several coal producing districts.

The President named no agency to carry out the provisions of his order, but is expected to appoint soon a coal administrator, who will be given entire control of the coal industry. President H. A. Garfield of Williams College is mentioned as a possibility. Mr. Garfield now heads a committee named by the President to fix a "government price" for wheat. His work will end before Sept. 1, when the wheat committee probably will be dissolved.

The prices named for run of mine coal in the large producing districts averages slightly more than \$2. In a few districts they are below that figure and in the western territory they are higher. Washington State is highest, with \$3.25.

The coal situation is regarded as most serious, not only from a munitions standpoint, but the problem of supplying the people of the United States the coming winter, both for domestic and industrial purposes, is considered one of the most vital if not the most vital the Nation has before it. Besides, the Allies absolutely must have coal from this country to run their vast plants that are turning out munitions.

The President in his statement notes that the scale which he has fixed is provisional only and is subject to reconsideration when the whole method of administering the fuel supplies of the country shall have been satisfactorily organized and put into operation.

"Subsequent measures," the statement continues, "will have as their object a fair and equitable control of the distribution of the supply and of the prices, not only at the mines but also in the hands of the middlemen and the retailers. The prices provisionally fixed here, are fixed by my authority, under the provisions of the recent act of Congress regarding administration of the food supply of the country, which also conferred upon the Executive control of the fuel supply. They are based upon the actual cost of production and are deemed to be not only fair and just, but liberal as well. Under them the industry should nowhere lack stimulation."

—WOODROW WILSON.

Note—Prices are on F. O. B. mine bases for tons of 2000 pounds.

	Run or of pared screen—	Pre- or—	Slack—
	mine sizes	2 1/2	1 1/2
Pennsylvania	2.00	2.25	1.75
Maryland	2.00	2.25	1.75
West Virginia	2.00	2.25	1.75
(New River)	2.15	2.40	1.90
Virginia	2.00	2.25	1.75
Ohio (thick vein)	2.00	2.25	1.75
(Thin vein)	2.35	2.60	2.10
Kentucky	1.35	2.20	1.70
(Jellico)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Alabama (big seam)	1.90	2.15	1.65
(Pratt, Jaeger & Co-rona)	2.15	2.40	1.90
(Cahaba & Black Creek)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Tennessee (Eastern)	2.30	2.55	2.05
(Jellico)	2.40	2.65	2.15
Indiana	1.95	2.20	1.70
Illinois	1.95	2.20	1.70
(Third vein)	2.10	2.35	1.85
Arkansas	2.65	2.90	2.40
Iowa	2.70	2.95	2.45
Kansas	2.55	2.80	2.30
Missouri	2.70	2.95	2.45
Oklahoma	3.05	3.30	2.80
Texas	2.65	2.90	2.40
Colorado	2.45	2.70	2.20
Montana	2.70	2.95	2.45
New Mexico	2.40	2.65	2.15
Wyoming	2.50	2.75	2.25
Utah	2.60	2.85	2.35
Washington	3.25	3.50	3.00

The prices fixed are found to range from 20 to 35 per cent. under the maximum price of \$3 fixed by Government officials and operators at a conference held here more than a month ago. The \$3 price agreement, however, did not hold, as many operators refused to abide by it after Secretary Baker, as president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated it as too high.

Tension in the South

Coal Production Normal and Miners' Strike Is Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since the announcement from Washington that Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Department of Labor, would arrive in Birmingham this week to confer with the coal operators and the miners, the strike called for Aug. 20 has been postponed. Coal production is normal but the situation tense.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, J. R. Kennamer, president of United Mine Workers of America, District 20, said the strike was not called off, but merely suspended for the present time while waiting to see if Secretary Wilson can arrange any settlement with the coal operators. George B. McCormack, president of the Coal Operators' Association, in an interview reiterated the statement that the coal operators would not recognize the miners' union, nor would they meet Secretary Wilson in joint conference with representatives of the union. Representatives of the operators' association say, however, that they will gladly meet Mr. Wilson in a separate conference and give him all of the information and assistance he may desire. Secretary Wilson has consented to a separate conference and the conferences are

scheduled to take place Thursday. Press dispatches from Washington announce that Secretary Wilson left that city on Tuesday for Birmingham. Should the strike order go into effect, about 25,000 men will be involved.

Regulation Taken Up in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Owing to the dealers having again advanced the price of coal here, Governor Bamberger has intimated that he will call a special session of the Legislature to prevent another advance.

The calling of the special session of the Legislature, he said, would be for the purpose of including coal as a public utility, thereby causing the prices for the commodity to be regulated by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Coal is now selling in Salt Lake City at \$6.95 a ton, or \$1 more than in August last year.

Coal Situation in Navy

Secretary Daniels Says Million Tons Was Used Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels said this morning, discussing the coal situation from the standpoint of the navy, that 1,000,000 tons was used by the department last year, at a mine cost of \$1.85, or \$2.85 delivered at Hampton Roads. The coal operators this year, he said, set a price of \$2.95 at the mine, which would mean \$4.35 delivered. Even this price was not final, for added to it would be possible increases in wages and freight, so he refused to consider the proposition.

Incidentally, although the secretary did not comment on the matter, this was the price fixed by Secretary Lane in conference with the operators, which caused him to write the owners a letter later complaining them for their patriotism.

"We do not know how much coal we shall need this year," Secretary Daniels said. "What is before the navy nobody knows. The price we are paying at present is \$1.35, which, with a freight charge of \$1.50, makes our cost \$2.85."

AUSTRIA FAVORS POPE'S APPEAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vienna Reichspost publishes a communication from a "well-informed source" to the effect that the papal note is in absolute harmony with the aims of the monarchy and defining Austria's concrete proposals as evacuation of occupied territories and renunciation of all claims to indemnities on condition of compliance with the Pope's exhortations concerning gradual disarmament, establishment of international arbitration and full freedom of the seas, including all consequences deducible from the Pope's proposal concerning the latter, namely, disappearance of British naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and near the Suez Canal and of the Italian occupation of Valona.

As to questions concerning Austro-Italian territories, the communication observes that Italy has no right to territory possessed by Austria for a century and that the autonomous population of southern Tyrol as well as the population of Istria, Dalmatia and the littoral are opposed to union with Italy.

NEW RUSSIAN DECREE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Persons whose activities menace the internal security and military defense of the State may be arrested in virtue of a decree now issued investing the ministers of War and Interior jointly with this right. These ministers may order the departure of suspected persons within a fixed period and arrest them in the event of their refusal or of their voluntary return.

NEW SOUTHERN OCEAN LINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Chile—The President of Colombia, who is now at Panama, is promoting a new steamship company whose vessels are to make direct voyages between Cuba and Valparaiso.

FOOD SURVEY TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Nearly One Hundred Articles of Diet to Be Covered by Facts Gathered by United States Department of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order that the President, Congress and the other officials of the Government may be able to base needed action on a knowledge of what the national larder contains, and how it measures up to the needs of the millions of breakfast, dinner and supper tables of the nation, the United States Department of Agriculture will begin immediately to make a survey of available foods and feed throughout the country. This will cover nearly 100 articles on the farms, in factories and commercial stores and warehouses, in retail shops and on the shelves and in the bins of the family pantry.

A quick survey will be taken, first of the supplies of 18 of the principal articles of diet and probably can be completed in three or four weeks, to be followed by a complete census after the crops are gathered. All the figures will be as of Aug. 31.

Information gathered by the department will be turned over to the food administration, which will base its operations largely on the statistics supplied. Monthly reports will be prepared on the supplies of the principal foods. The work will be carried on principally by the bureau of markets, the bureau of crop estimates, the bureau of chemistry and states relations service of the department.

Estimates of the food and feed products on farms will be made for the whole country by the Bureau of Crop Estimates through 35,000 picked co-operators in the field.

Information regarding stocks in wholesale, jobbing, storing, manufacturing and other commercial establishments, including large retail houses, will be obtained by asking from each concern a statement of the exact amount of each of the various products held by it. The stocks on

hand in small retail shops will be estimated from information gained from a detailed survey of stocks in a number of representative districts. Stocks in the hands of all the consumers of the country will be estimated, similarly from canvasses of a large number of representative families.

The nearly 100 items on which statistics will be gathered include grains and seeds, grain-food products, dried fruit and nuts, vegetable fats, sugar, sirups, starch, meat and meat products, food products, preserved in tin and other containers, dairy and related products, fish and feeds.

Funds for Food Control

Congress to Be Asked for Another Appropriation Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The food administration, it is understood, will soon ask Congress for another appropriation with which to defray its running expenses and to finance the various projects that have been previously outlined as plans in the platform of food administration and conservation, and to facilitate the stimulation of production.

Mr. Hoover has conferred recently with members of Congress with regard to this subject, and it is thought that the funds will be forthcoming without the wrangles that have preceded past congressional action with regard to the passage of legislation relative to the food administration. This belief is due to the fact that, now Mr. Hoover has been installed in office with the solid backing of the chief executive, members of Congress who in the past have opposed Mr. Hoover realize that all they can do is to accept the inevitable with good grace and furnish the funds needed for carrying on the work of the organization.

One plan of the food administration that will call for additional funds is the extension of credit to the stock farmer to increase the size of herds.

BOSTON JEWS TO MEET

Leading Jews of Boston hold a conference tonight at the headquarters of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Roxbury. Ben Zion Mossinsohn, director of the Hebrew Academy at Jaffa, Palestine, speaks.

WAR PUTS OFF PEACE NOTE REPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson is not thinking of replies to peace notes. He is thinking of a war that will bring peace. At a time when the world has imagined that he might be shut in his study framing a reply to the Pope's appeal, he has busied himself more than ever with the affairs of his own country's war power. So when it was announced at the White House on Tuesday that the President would forego the usual Cabinet meeting, in order that he might devote the entire day to the coal problem, it was seen at once by officials that the President's chief concern is not a speedy reply to the peace appeal, but is a determination to organize in the briefest time the country's full resources for itself and its allies.

In due course the Pope's appeal will be answered courteously, as the occasion demands, nor is there any intimation that this Government will designate any ambassador to sit in the allied conference called to consider the Pope's appeal. So far as one may discern, there is no outward indication that the Government has any other thoughts than those associated with the business of war. The navy plans the greatest fleet of destroyers in the world and the War Department is rushing the completion of the cantonments and the organization of the national army.

The Administration has by neither word nor hint intimated the exact terms of the reply to Pope Benedict, but actions speak louder than words. Ambassador Bakmetieff of Russia has said the propositions made by the Vatican cannot be satisfactory to Russia. Although this is believed to reflect the view of all the Allies, there is no other hint of the exact stand that will be taken.

GRUHER SENTENCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Karlman Gruher, found guilty of having acted as a go-between in bribery operations for Dr. S. J. Bernfeld and Louis L. Cherrey, formerly members of exemption board No. 99, has been sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary. The jury was out 3 1/2 hours.

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon

Most Miles on Tires

A servant who vigilantly saves money for you is a good servant.

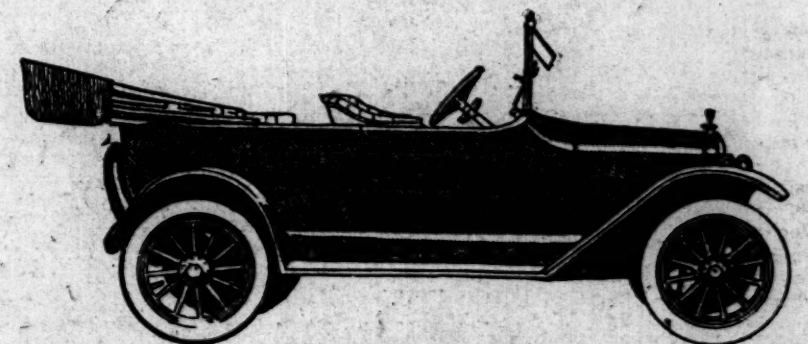
The Maxwell engine steadfastly cuts your gasoline bills in half.

That's because the Maxwell engine is built right.

Every mechanical detail of the Maxwell, indeed, is built right.

—the smooth, wear-proof clutch, running in oil; the trouble-proof, simple transmission; the mighty axle—every vital part, in short.

The Maxwell price and Maxwell upkeep cost are both so low that any man—and this means YOU—can afford to own one of these cars.



Touring Car \$745

Roadster \$745; Berline \$1095; Sedan \$1095. All prices f. o. b. Detroit

C. E. Fay Co.

1108-1110 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Phones—Brookline 5518-6610

Retail Store, 867 Boylston Street, Boston

Phone, B. B. 8915

Filene's Store closed tomorrow until 11 a. m. On account of Stocktaking

Beginning at 11 a. m. hundreds of small lots and odd pieces will be closed out at reduced prices.

N. B. The Automatic Bargain Basement will open at 8:30 as usual.

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

G. A. R. LEADER FOR WAR ACTION

Commander-in-Chief in Address Says Only Course for Country Is to "Fight With All Its Power in Holy Cause"

"Now that the die has been cast and the sword drawn in defense of the rights of man, there is only one course for this country to pursue, and that is to fight with all its power in this holy cause," declared Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh in an address today in Symphony Hall before the uniformed veterans of the Civil War who are attending the fifty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The occasion was the first business session of the encampment week at which annual reports of national officers and committees were made. At Thursday's business session the election of new officers is scheduled to be held.

In opening his address the commander-in-chief declared: "It is with pleasure that I call the fifty-first national encampment to order in the great historic city of Boston. We come to the grand old Bay State where the first shot was fired at Lexington that led to self-government by the American people."

"We come as guests to the home of Adams, of Warren, and of Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, and of John A. Andrew, the War Governor in the trying times of the Sixties. We come to the State whose sons shed the first blood in the struggle for independence and whose Sixth Regiment shed the first blood in the Civil War."

"The people of Massachusetts and of Boston welcome us with open arms, their hospitality has never been surpassed—their generosity is unbounded. We come to this cradle of liberty to again view Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, Boston Harbor and Bunker Hill, among the many other treasured scenes of the stirring past."

"The glad hand of Boston has been stretched out to every comrade from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. All who have responded to the invitation so cordially given will return to their homes with a deep sense of appreciation for the royal entertainment received from our patriotic brethren of this great New England city."

Bringing home the international situation, the speaker said: "The present year has been crowded with national and international questions of grave importance affecting the well-being of mankind. We have not entered this war through selfish motives. We do not look for any reward. We are fighting for the freedom of the world. We have unsheathed our sword in defense of our rights as a nation. We have drawn it in favor of the oppressed people of Europe who have appealed to us for help. In the war now confronting us, the men of the North and the men of the South will be found marching shoulder to shoulder in defense of humanity and of the rights of the American Union."

"Our flag, the oldest and most beautiful in the world, should have the love and respect of every true American. Of late it is being treated with greater reverence than in former years. Some people, however, through ignorance or design, desecrate its beautiful folds for ignoble purposes." The commander-in-chief particularly rebuffed against the use of the flag in advertisements. Continuing he said: "Next to the flag, our national anthem 'The Star Spangled Banner' should be revered. While esteem of this hymn of the republic has been growing of late years, yet bands and orchestras at public meetings will sometimes thoughtlessly include it in a medley. Comrades of our order should always discountenance this violation of propriety and disregard of the official action of our national encampment by remaining seated on such occasions."

"The only matter of legislation that has been brought to my attention is a bill introduced in the national House of Representatives by Comrade Henry Z. Osborne, past senior vice-commander-in-chief, requiring every United States court to display our flag while the court is in session. This is a worthy measure and merits our commendation."

The commander-in-chief spoke in high commendation of the work of the various affiliated organizations. Reports made by Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief W. H. Wormstead, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief E. K. Russ, Surgeon-General William M. Hanna, Chaplain-in-Chief O. S. Reed, Adjutant-General H. H. Bengough, Quartermaster-General C. D. R. Stowits, Custodian J. Henry Holcomb, Judge Advocate-General R. A. Parker, Inspector-General Charles H. Haskins, National Patriotic Instructor Uriah Seely, Chief of Staff W. M. Hahn and Senior Aid-de-Camp B. J. Coll.

During the day numerous delegates and their families visited Commonwealth Pier and the Charlestown Navy Yard.

At 8 o'clock tonight the great "campfire" of the week is to be held at Mechanics Building with Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman presiding. An elaborate program has been prepared for this occasion.

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., continues to be the chief candidate for the highest honor the Grand Army of the Republic can give its members, the office of commander-in-chief. William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh is not a candidate for reelection. Mr. Somers formerly was commander of the Department of Indiana.

Boris A. Bakhtmetief, the Russian Ambassador to the United States and a member of the Russian mission to this country, struck a sympathetic

note when he declared to the veterans at the "campfire" in Faneuil Hall last night that many years reading of the deeds of Washington, Lincoln and Grant has sown the seeds of liberty in the hearts of Russian boys and girls.

Other speakers at the "campfire" included Gen. Thomas R. Matthews of the State Department of the G. A. R., who opened the meeting; Past Department Commander John M. Woods, who presided; Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Corp. James Tanner, Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Mayor James M. Curley and Thomas S. Hopkins, past Judge Advocate General of the order, of Washington, D. C.

Naval Veterans Elect Officers

After participating in the G. A. R. parade Tuesday, the National Association of Naval Veterans, 1861-1865, held its annual election and chose Frederick E. Haskins of Brooklyn, N. Y., as commodore in command. Other selections were: Fleet captain, Isaac D. Baker of Salem; fleet commander and chief of staff, Loomis Schofield, New Canaan, Conn.; fleet lieutenant-commander, J. O. Estabrook, Washington, D. C.; fleet lieutenant, John Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.; fleet chaplain, Alexander McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; fleet surgeon, H. J. Brewer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; boatswain, David King, Everett; judge advocate, W. G. Verneer, New York; historian, William H. Comstock, Denver, Col., and secretary and paymaster, Henry F. McCollum, New Haven, Conn.

Daughters of the G. A. R.

Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic, are meeting in annual session today at the Hotel Brunswick. The officers are: Commander-in-chief, Mrs. Julia A. Ellis, Chicago; adjutant-general, Mrs. Agnes M. Kreusling, Chicago; quartermaster-general, Miss Augusta C. Grothman, Detroit; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Mrs. Della A. Larsen; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Mrs. Bonnie L. Park; counsel-general, Mrs. Carrie Parke-Boggs; chaplain-general, Mrs. Sophie M. Green; chief of staff, Dr. Anna Ross Lapham; inspector-general, Mrs. Mabelle Giroux; judge advocate-general, Capt. L. B. Copeland.

Daughters of Veterans

The national convention of the Daughters of Veterans convened in Paul Revere Hall this morning, the president, Mrs. Mertie W. Best presiding, assisted by her full staff of officers. The meeting was attended by about 200 delegates, the largest number that ever have been assembled at a national convention. The work of the ritual was exemplified by the Massachusetts department. The delegates were guests at luncheon of the P. T. P's Association.

Ladies of the G. A. R. Convene

Resolutions tendering to President Wilson the "cordial support and aid of our order" and the services of the order as a "body of loyal patriotic women to stand by you, our country and our flag," were passed by the Ladies of the G. A. R. meeting today in the Shawmut Congregational Church. They were first presented to the organization by the president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure of Peoria, Ill., in her annual address given this morning. Other resolutions presented by her included one for the establishment of juvenile societies "for the education and elevation of the children of our land, to teach patriotism, love of country and of one flag only."

Resolutions introduced by the president and passed by the order were for placing a tablet on the Lincoln Highway in commemoration of the G. A. R.; the purchase of a Liberty bond and active work in the Red Cross and food conservation movements.

In answer to a request from the national body of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. McClure appointed a committee of five to confer with committees from other patriotic organizations to formulate plans for united and concentrated work. The committee consists of Mrs. Catherine Ross of Illinois; Mrs. Laura McNeil, New Jersey; Mrs. Ella S. Jones, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Della P. Henry of Kansas, and Mrs. Cassie de L. Roche of Pennsylvania.

The convention will continue through tomorrow. A complimentary luncheon was served the delegates today in the church vestry.

Sons of Veterans

Sons of Veterans gathered at Ford Hall this morning for the opening business session of their thirty-sixth annual encampment. Soon after noon Mayor Curley arrived and in a brief address expressed the wish that the organization might pass a resolution in favor of no military exemptions for anyone excepting those unfit and those with dependents.

Commander-in-chief W. G. Church presided. Reports were given by Horace H. Hammer, national secretary, and James L. Rake, national treasurer. No other business was conducted during the forenoon and adjournment was taken until afternoon, when the election of officers was the program.

Army Nurses in Session

Ways of securing proper recognition of the army nurse in the memorial building at Washington occupied by the Red Cross were discussed by the national organization of army nurses meeting at the Hotel Westminster today. While the building was originally intended as a tribute to the army nurses it is the present intention to limit this tribute to a mere tablet. The army nurses object to this, said the national secretary, Mrs. Helen Bradford Cole of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., this morning. They are in favor of a room at least and may decide on sending a paid representative at Washington in an effort to secure one. Otherwise the meeting today was limited to the transaction of routine business.

CURTIS ANTI-AM PLAN ADVANCED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Gives Third Reading to Resolution After Seven Amendments Are Made

A third reading was given the Curtis anti-aid resolution by a vote of 275 to 25 in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today, after seven amendments had been made. The most important of the amendments was that offered by Delegate Morton of Fall River which is intended to allow the State to fulfill its agreement to pay \$100,000 annually to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and \$50,000 annually to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for four and five years more, respectively.

An amendment offered by Mr. Anderson of Newton, added a fifth section to the resolution, providing that, if accepted by the people, the resolution shall take effect Oct. 1 following. The other changes were perfecting amendments.

The form in which the resolution took its third reading is the form as reported by the committee on form and phraseology. The convention rejected the recommendation of this committee that Article XVIII of the amendments to the constitution, be retained intact and that all additional provisions in the Curtis resolution be submitted as a separate amendment.

The convention rejected the proposal of Mr. George of Haverhill to separate the Curtis resolution into two parts and to broaden the anti-sectarian features so as to prohibit public appropriations for any sectarian institution or purpose.

The convention also rejected the amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. Bartlett of Newburyport, to substitute the original Anderson anti-sectarian amendment for the Curtis resolution; various amendments to exempt academies and other institutions from the operation of the resolution. Several proposed amendments were withdrawn.

The vote on a third reading of the Curtis resolution was taken by a roll-call, on motion of Mr. Cummings of Fall River.

The vote today is considered the decisive action on the Curtis resolution and on the general subject of restricting public appropriations to privately controlled institutions. There is another and final stage, at which the resolution is debatable but not amendable. It corresponds to the passage of legislative bills to be enacted and is regarded as a purely formal proceeding.

The speakers were Messrs. Anderson of Brookline, Blackmur of Quincy, Brackett of Arlington, Brown of Brockton, Cook of Northampton, Creed of Boston, Cummings of North Brookfield, Cummings of Fall River, Dean of Fall River, Donovan of Lawrence, Farnsworth of Leominster, George of Haverhill, Harrington of Fall River, Kelley of Rockland, Kelley of Boston, Kenefick of Palmer, Linke of West Springfield, Lyman of Easthampton, Mansfield of Boston, McCaffrey of Boston, Moran of Fall River, Pillsbury of Wellesley, Thompson of Haverhill, Tilton of Springfield and Winslow of Newton.

The Curtis resolution contains a proposed substitute for the present Article XVIII of the amendments to the existing Constitution. It will take effect only if accepted by a majority of those voting on the subject when it is submitted to the people.

As the Curtis resolution took its third reading today, following the seven amendments already noted, it read as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII

Sec. 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Sec. 2. All money raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the city or town in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town; and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; and no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until October 1st next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

Mr. Bird Denies Lack of Interest

In a letter to Delegate Joseph Walker, Charles S. Bird, former Pro-

gressive Party leader, denies that he has lost interest in the initiative and referendum proposition, as recent reports at the State House have alleged. Mr. Bird commends the Walker plan of initiative and referendum now pending in the Constitutional Convention and expresses a wish that it may become a part of the Constitution. "I do not claim that the initiative and referendum is a panacea for all of our political ills, but, in my judgment, it would be an effective club to be used, at times to buttress and strengthen representative government."

"My intense interest in the reform of the State government through the short ballot, through the complete elimination of commissions, as administrative bodies, through the abolition of that fifth wheel, the Governor's Council, in short through the strengthening of the arm of the Governor, so as to make him, in fact, a real, rather than a sham executive, has in no degree lessened my interest in direct legislation as a supplement to, but not as a substitute for representative government."

MALDEN BOARD IS OVERRULED

(Continued from page one)

should be exempted from army duty. A number of farmers also have entered claims for exemption, but the board has decided that unless the person owns the farm and has capital actually invested in it he is not entitled to exemption.

Because of the large number of claims confronting it, the Lawrence board is to largely increase its working force and next week will work day and night in an effort to dispose of each case with the utmost expedition.

Exemption Agents Named

Governor Issues List of Those to Appeal Doubtful Cases

With the approval of the War Department, Governor McCall has announced the names of agents whose duty it will be to appeal in behalf of the Government doubtful exemption cases from the jurisdiction of local exemption boards to the district board, one agent being assigned each city in the State, and one for each division, which comprises a number of towns.

The list of appointees follows: Boston—John A. Sullivan, Boston. Brookline—Leo H. Leary. Brockton—Ernest F. Fredericks. Cambridge—Henry H. Winslow. Chelsea—Harry W. James. Chicopee—Herman Ritter. Everett—James B. Brown. Fall River—Frank A. Pease. Fitchburg—Edmund W. Robinson. Haverhill—Moses H. Dow. Holyoke—Oscar O. Lamontagne. Lawrence—Joseph Montette. Lowell—Dennis J. Murphy. Lynn—William F. Craig. Malden—Frank M. Sawtell. Medford—Jasper N. Johnson. New Bedford—Charles N. Serpa. North Andover—George T. Pulester. Pittsfield—John F. Noxon. Quincy—John J. O'Hara. Salem—Robert W. Hill. Somerville—George H. Higgins. Springfield—Paul I. Lombard. Taunton—Harold F. Hathaway. Waltham—John L. Harvey. Worcester—Raymond B. Fletcher.

The men named in the State division follow:

1—Hugh P. Drysdale, North Adams. 2—Frederick S. Delafeld, Lenox. 3—Albert B. Clark, Lee. 4—Lynan W. Griswold, Greenfield. 5—Henry P. Dillon, Northampton. 6—Joseph B. Ely, Westfield. 7—John Aldrich, Longmeadow. 8—Harry S. Ames, Orange. 9—David F. Dillon, Palmer. 10—John C. F. Wheelock, Southbridge. 11—Henry O. Smith, Leicester. 12—Stephen E. French, Athol. 13—Sutton Wilder, Gardner. 14—Harry E. Eascom, Leominster. 15—Alfred E. McCleary, Maynard. 16—Walter H. Morse, Marlboro. 17—Frank W. Morrison, Uxbridge. 18—Francis A. McCreary, Blackstone. 19—Christopher H. Rogers, Methuen. 20—Oscar H. Nelson, Newburyport. 21—John W. Bailey, Ipswich. 22—Walter C. King, Gloucester. 23—Ulysses G. Haskell, Beverly. 24—Harry W. Stanley, Swampscott. 25—Andrew A. Cassassa, Revere. 26—Arthur W. Sinn, Peabody. 27—James W. Grinn, Reading. 28—Theodore Eaton, Wakefield. 29—Harold P. Johnson, Woburn. 30—Charles F. Dutch, Winchester. 31—Edmond C. Storer, Lexington. 32—Forest N. Adams, Natick. 33—George A. Sweetser, Wellesley. 34—Harry L. Howard, Walpole. 35—Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton. 36—John W. Cronin, Weymouth. 37—Joseph O. Burdett, Hingham. 38—Charles H. Waterman, Scituate. 39—Charles C. Doten, Plymouth. 40—Edmund H. Marden, Attleboro. 41—Frank P. Keith, Easton. 42—James F. Kiernan, Wareham. 43—Alfred Crocker, Barnstable.

MAJ.-GEN. HODGES TO TAKE CHARGE

Division Headquarters at Camp Devens, Ayer, to Be Formally Established on Saturday—Trench Work at Fresh Pond

On Saturday, when Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, U. S. A., and his staff will open division headquarters at Camp Devens, Ayer, the seventy-sixth division of the national army will be formally established, fulfilling the prediction made by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., some time ago, that Ayer would become an active camp before Sept. 1.

Every officer from the regular army detailed for service with the seventy-sixth has received orders to report to Major-General Hodges on that date, including the brigade and regimental commanders, Brig.-Gen. Frank H. Albright, U. S. A., and Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Evans, U. S. A., commanding the two infantry brigades, and Brig.-Gen. William S. McNair, U. S. A., in command of the artillery brigade.

Officers now in the Northeastern Department who will report to Major-General Hodges include Col. Arthur S. Conklin of the coast artillery, who will be given command of a regiment of heavy artillery; Col. C. C. Smith, infantry; Maj. H. E. Marr, field artillery; and Lieut.-Col. Robert F. McMillan, division quartermaster.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who has been in command of the Department of the Northeast, U. S. A., today took his final farewell on the green at Copley Square. He shook hands with 50 members of his staff and of the department. Brig.-Gen. James A. Johnston is expected immediately to take charge of the department.

Major-General Edwards announced the personal of his new divisional staff as follows: Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. George H. Shelton; assistant chief of staff, Maj. Alfred O. Mayback; adjutant, Maj. George S. Simons; assistant adjutant, Maj. L. W. Cass; inspector general, Lieut. Col. H. P. Hobbs; chief quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Beacham Jr.; assistant quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. Robert F. McMillan; surgeon general, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Devans; ordnance officer, Maj. A. E. Phillips; signal officer, Maj. W. C. Chase; aids, Capt. John D. Hyatt and Lieut. Nathaniel W. Simpkins.

SCHOLAR DEPLORES NEGRO GRIEVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, perhaps the foremost scholar of the colored race in America, has written an open letter to President Wilson on behalf of his race. Referring to the recent occurrences at East St. Louis and Memphis, he says he feels that the issues involved are as important as any questions now pressing upon the President's attention, and calls attention anew to the irritating race problem of which these outbreaks are but eruptive symptoms breaking forth ever and anon with Vesuvian violence.

BOMB FOUND AT NAVY YARD

A bomb was found this morning in a pile of refuse taken from some of the German merchant ships and dumped at the naval station. A member of the navy yard police discovered the bomb and turned it over to the captain of the yard, who gave it to agents of the Department of Justice.

MORE BOSTON GUARD COMPANIES

Mayor Curley announced today that arrangements had been made for increasing the number of companies in the State Guard in Boston from 15 to 19 with a possibility of further increase to 21 companies.

SHIPPING BOARD NEEDS BILLION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Estimates included in the request which the Shipping Board will make for a \$1,000,000,000 appropriation to complete its 18-month building program were considered at a conference yesterday between Chairman Hurley of the board and

Secretary McAdoo. The request will go to Congress probably this week. The board needs \$300,000,000 for construction of fabricated steel ships; \$250,000,000 to carry out commandeering of vessels now building in private yards, and another \$250,000,000 for contracts for steel and wooden ships to be let soon.

The commandeering program will cost in all about \$500,000,000, but only \$250,000,000 of the original \$770,000,000 appropriation will be used for that purpose.

Contracts for building fabricated ships will be let within a few days. Three concerns, it is understood, are negotiating with the emergency fleet corporation for building Government owned yards and the fabricated ships. They are the Submarine Boat Corporation, the American International Corporation and the Merchants Ship Building Company.

MARINE WORKERS' STRIKE ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—At a mass meeting held at Tammany Hall yesterday nearly 2000 striking shipyard workers ordered their leaders by resolution to call a strike in all the shipyards of the port of New York, including the New York Navy Yard. The men filled the hall and cried down every attempt of the leaders to urge them not to be hasty. The slogan of the meeting was "Full the navy yard," which was started by George Stillbauer, of the Merchants Association.

A storm was created when James J. Keppeler, vice-president of the International Machinists Association, said: "There has been talk that officials of the unions, I one of them, have been receiving German money. That talk went on during the Bridgeport strike, too. To the employers I say, pay the men the money they are entitled to and we won't need any Kaiser's money." This declaration was received with cheers from all except the leaders.

New Government Scale Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Secretary Daniels, when asked this morning concerning the threatened strike at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, replied that the department had been in touch with the yard early, but that there was no report of trouble at that time. The Secretary said the War and Navy departments are working in unison to see that the same wage is paid in both navy yards and arsenals for any class of work. The law provides that these rates of wages shall be adjusted each year, and that they shall go into effect in December. This year, however, it is the intention to make new scales operative in September.

BOMB FOUND AT NAVY YARD

A bomb was found this morning in a pile of refuse taken from some of the German merchant ships and dumped at the naval station. A member of the navy yard police discovered the bomb and turned it over to the captain of the yard, who gave it to agents of the Department of Justice.

MORE BOSTON GUARD COMPANIES

Mayor Curley announced today that arrangements had been made for increasing the number of companies in the State Guard in Boston from 15 to 19 with a possibility of further increase to 21 companies.

JUDGES HELD TO BE EXEMPT

Governor McCall today received from Provost Marshal General Crowder a ruling that "Judges who hold a judicial office created by the laws of the State" are exempt from the selective draft.

DEMOCRATS FILE NO STATE TICKET

Frederick W. Mansfield for Gubernatorial Nomination Is Only Candidate of Party Who Has Submitted Any Papers

Nomination papers for William F. Fitzgerald of Boston as a candidate against Frederick W. Mansfield had not been filed when the period of filing papers for the primary election at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth expired at 5 p. m. yesterday; nor had papers been filed for any candidates on the balance of the Democratic State ticket. Consequently, Frederick W. Mansfield, who recently filed his papers for the gubernatorial nomination, is the only candidate for a place on the Democratic State ticket.

Papers for a complete ticket, headed by Mr. Fitzgerald, had been circulated by officials of the Democratic State Committee, who preferred Mr. Fitzgerald or some other leading Democrat to Mr. Mansfield. These officials believed that Mr. Mansfield, who was defeated by a plurality of over 46,000 by Governor McCall last year, could not be elected this fall, although some of them conceded that he was probably strong enough with organized labor and others to capture the Democratic nomination at the primaries. Mr. Fitzgerald also is said to have held this view and to have declined to enter a contest for the nomination. Therefore, his papers were not filed. The Democratic leaders believe it is impossible to elect the balance of the ticket without a strong standard-bearer, abandoned their efforts to circulate and file papers for other candidates.

It is still possible to nominate the balance of the Democratic ticket by the use of stickers at the primary election, Sept. 25, and it is understood that the State committee will cooperate with Mr. Mansfield to this end, if he so desires, and will work for any list of candidates for the balance of the ticket which Mr. Mansfield prepares.

Complete papers were filed for Charles M. Bruce of Everett as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Auditor against Auditor Alonzo B. Cook, who is seeking a re-nomination. Conrad W. Crocker of Boston filed complete papers for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General Monday. The entrance of Grafton D. Cushing for the gubernatorial nomination makes three contests for the six places on the Republican State ticket.

The Republican candidates who are unopposed are: Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill and Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry.

In the sixth congressional district Rufus D. Adams of Salem, W. W. Lufkin of Essex and John M. Saltonkall of Beverly are candidates for the Republican nomination, and Edward H. Savory of Groveland and George A. Schofield of Ipswich are candidates for the Democratic nomination.

Timothy J. Buckley, Francis M. Ducey, Lewis R. Sullivan and James P. Timilty are candidates for the Democratic nomination for councillor of the third district, the Boston district. Andrew J. Jennings of Fall River and David L. Parker of New Bedford are candidates for the Republican nomination for councillor in the first district; Harvey E. Frost of Somerville and George E. Wason of Cambridge are candidates for the Republican nomination for councillor in the fourth district; and Walter B. Mellen of Brookfield and Matthew J. Whittall of Worcester are candidates for the Republican nomination for councillor in the seventh district.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

ON SALE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

August Sale—ORIENTAL RUGS

Présents Remarkable Values

Anticipating the present scarcity and high prices, hundreds of choice Oriental Rugs were purchased months ago. The fact that these "gems from the Orient" are obtainable at these low prices—when the market prices are steadily advancing—shows the advantage of purchasing during this sale. You will find assembled one of the most complete assortments of Oriental Rugs and Carpets in our history.

Room-size Persian Mahal Rugs... regularly 250.00 to 375.00

157.00 to 285.00

Persian Moussoul Rugs... regularly up to 45.00

35.00

August Clearance Sale

LINENS AND BED COVERINGS

At Unusual Price Reductions

Regardless of the general advance in all grades of Linen goods from 20% to 40% our prices are actually about the same as quoted during our last August Sale.

Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads at August Price Savings



Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Map-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

Werner & Werner

QUALITY CORNER

ON LOUST STREET AT SIXTH

SAINT LOUIS

HAFMAN BROS

LOTHES

CLEANERS

SPECIALISTS IN DRY CLEANING

5004 Delmar Avenue

8100 to 8112 Arsenal Street, ST. LOUIS

ALBERT B. GROVES, Architect

814 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

ST. LOUIS

Cleaning and

WAR TAX BILL IS DEFENDED

Finance Committee Draft Upheld by Senators Lodge and Weeks—Latter Replies to La Follette—Big Increase Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts today made a speech in which he defended the war tax bill as drafted by the Senate Finance Committee, proceeding in the main along the line of argument made on Tuesday by his colleague, Senator Weeks. Senator Lodge asserted that the finance committee had arrived at the most equitable adjustment of taxation possible, and that the consumer was not placed in such a hard position as was indicated in speeches delivered in the Senate by Senators La Follette, Johnson and Hollis.

He declared that the main objection to the consumers' tax came from politicians and the big interests, and that the consumer was perfectly willing to bear his share of the burden of the war expense. He said that the tax on products of home consumption, which was so severely arraigned by senators supporting the minority report of the revenue bill, was not protested against by the consumer, and that in reality the extra taxes which the poor man would pay as a result of the war would be negligible. The Senator from Massachusetts called attention to the inadvisability of taxing too heavily the big interests which he declared are necessary to the welfare and the financial stability of the country.

In view of the necessity of taxing war profits in the future, Senator Lodge argued that to make the rate too high immediately, following the Government regulation of prices of many commodities, would disturb business, cut off profits and ruin sources of revenue. He predicted that war taxes would have to be increased very soon.

Replying to the speech of Senator La Follette, delivered yesterday, Senator Lodge indicated that wealth, as represented in war profits, must soon answer the roll call for conscription, as has the manhood of America for service on the fighting line. On the method of carrying out such taxation, however, he said:

"We must protect our business and our credit, for the credit of the United States is the great pillar of the war. Imperil your credit and you imperil the victory of the Allies. And if we don't win, it at the end we find ourselves just where we were in the summer of 1914. We will have to spend countless billions more preparing for the next war, which a distinguished German general has just announced we must be prepared for. No peace without complete victory for America and her allies is possible. Any other end to this war would leave the world an impossible place to live in."

"Take all war profits before taxing the people a penny," urged Senator Townsend of Michigan; another member of the Finance Committee, who did not sign the majority report. "If this war depends on war profits," said Senator Townsend, "I'd abolish war profits, wipe them out entirely, before I'd allow one cent more to be added to the people's burdens. This is not a popular war. It is a necessary war. I know it is dangerous to say it is unpopular, but the public attitude toward it is such that we cannot take chances of irritating the people through taxation when their patriotism is not at high pitch. Therefore, I'm against the irritating proposals of this bill to increase mail rates and to tax railroad tickets, tea, coffee and sugar. I am also against huge bond issues. Give us few bonds and much taxation, put the burden of the taxes mostly on war profits."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, made an attack on tax dodgers. "In the Treasury Department," he said, "there are profits of a \$320,000,000 swindle perpetrated by them on this Government through perjury, fraud and deception and different forms of individual and commercial trickery. If the Government does not conscript wealth to pay for the war, the people will rise and with violent hands seize the great corporations, together with the great oil, coal and ore resources of the country."

Following the attacks made on the war tax bill by Senators Johnson of California, Hollis and La Follette, a material increase in the total levy of \$2,000,000,000 is believed to be practically certain. Opposition to the light taxes placed by the finance committee on excess profits and incomes has been manifest since the bill was reported in the Senate, but the recent activities of the minority members of the committee, supported by the backing of a cohort of senators opposed to the bill on general grounds, indicate that certain changes will be made before the bill is ready to go to the lower body of Congress.

A number of senators favor much higher surtaxes and an excess profits tax ranging from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. Senator La Follette is the strongest and most outspoken advocate of higher surtaxes and excess profits in the Senate. The Wisconsin Senator made a three-hour speech on Tuesday in which he launched into a bitter tirade against what he termed "rich slackers" and others who, having reaped "profits beyond the wildest dreams of avarice," are not willing to bear their share of the burden of financing the war. On the day previous Senators Johnson and Hollis had outlined the arguments which Senator La Follette amplified. Following the address of Senator La Follette, Senator Weeks made a rejoinder in which he defended the course adopted by the Finance Com-

mittee, and criticized certain parts of the speech of Senator La Follette.

Senator Weeks called attention to certain inconsistencies in the speech of the Wisconsin Senator and said that the attack made by Senator La Follette against the wealth of the country was entirely uncalled for. He said that the speech of Senator La Follette might be interpreted to be an effort to cause further dissension and dissatisfaction rather than the result of some particular grievance against any particular section of the revenue bill.

Senator Weeks stated that the method of tax apportionment arrived at by the Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator Simmons of North Carolina is chairman, was the most just and equitable which could be reached at the present time and under the present circumstances. Declaring that the issue of too many bonds was poor finance, Senator Weeks pointed out that the only reason Germany had issued so many bonds was because the German people had been fooled into believing that Germany would liquidate the bonds with indemnities laid upon the conquered Allies. The income tax, according to the Senator from Massachusetts, made too burdensome, is another source of general dissatisfaction. In addition, he said, large endowments which have been given to eleemosynary institutions, schools, colleges, associations, etc., by persons having large incomes, would be of much less frequent occurrence than in the past, and perhaps would be curtailed altogether. He pointed out that England, often referred to as an example of a nation which levies exorbitant income taxes, has never had an income tax averaging over 33 per cent, which percentage was taxed only after three years of war.

In the course of his speech, Senator Weeks made the following statement in defense of the legislative branch of the Government:

"The press is prone to criticize Congress for delay in passing war legislation, and yet few people would have believed five months ago that it would in that time have been declared, legislation providing for the enrollment of 10,000,000 men would be passed, that a loan of \$2,000,000,000 to the Allies would have been authorized; that a bond issue of \$2,000,000,000 bearing 3½ per cent interest would be authorized and sold in this country; that all the deficiency revenue bills developed as a result of the war would have been promptly acted upon; that \$500,000,000 would have been appropriated for the construction of ships, a large number of which have been contracted; that \$640,000,000 would be appropriated for aviation purposes; all this in addition to having the food bill and much other legislation food to the war effort. Certainly this is a remarkable record."

"The consideration of all of this legislation has not been tinged with partisanship. And in no respect or for any reason has this legislation been unduly delayed. We are now about to take practically the last step in laying the foundation for the prosecution of the war—providing for war taxation—and it is of vital importance that this step be most wisely taken, so that sufficient revenues for the Government may be obtained without any material harm coming to the business of the country. Money must be obtained from those sources having surplus funds in cash, or practically so. Therefore it is essential that the plan adopted by the Senate Committee on Finance be incorporated in the bill. That is, to obtain the larger part of our needed revenues from incomes and excess war profits."

Debate has been confined for the last few days to the income tax and the excess profits provisions of the War Revenue Bill. Some idea of the controversy which will arise in the House of Representatives over these two sections is indicated by the debate which has recently arisen over these two controverted points, Senators Johnson of California, Hollis and La Follette have each bitterly assailed the Senate Finance Committee for failing to place a heavy levy upon incomes and war profits, and have launched into tirades against the corporations, which they claim, are reaping exorbitant profits and not paying their burden of the war expense. It is not known how much time will be consumed in the upper chamber over these two points.

TROOP ENCAMPMENT OF NEGROES OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Protest has been made at the War Department by Governor Manning of South Carolina and by Senators Tillman and Smith against the encampment of Negro troops in the State. They objected to the assembling of Negro troops at Columbia, and particularly against the encampment of Negroes from Porto Rico.

Porto Rican Negroes, the delegation contended, were unused to the Southern view of the Negro question, and should be mobilized elsewhere. Senator Tillman asked that, in view of the fact that Cuba has offered the United States a training ground, the Porto Rican troops be encamped there.

NEWTON TAX RATE \$19.50

NEWTON, Mass.—The Newton tax rate was announced this morning as \$19.50, an increase of 90 cents over last year. The advance is due to an increase of \$89,000 in appropriations and additional state, county and metropolitan taxes of \$56,000. The valuation of real estate this year is placed at \$63,655,450, as against \$60,657,800 last year; personal estate \$8,775,860 as compared with \$23,383,360. The apparent loss of personal property is explainable in the fact that the city taxed this value last year, while under the new income tax law the State taxes it this year, returning the tax in full to the city, so that there is no loss to the municipality.

LABOR VOTE IN PORTO RICO FELT

Increase in Showing of Socialists Accounted For by Solidarity of Workmen at Polls—Improved Conditions Sought

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—A poll of 25,000 votes by the Socialists here has caused greater surprise than even the sweeping victory of prohibition in the recent election. It now seems certain that the new home rule Legislature will be made up entirely of the candidates of the Unionist and Republican parties, yet the opponents of the Socialists are apprehensive. The Unionist Party polled 19,000 votes less than in 1914, while the Republicans lost 25,000 votes as compared with three years ago, and on the other hand in 1914 the Labor Party, the forerunner of the Socialist Party, cast 4000 votes. So while the Unionists dropped from a total of 107,000 to 88,000 votes and the Republicans from 82,000 to 57,000, the Socialists jumped from 4000 to 25,000.

The conditions that put the Socialist Party among the American citizens in the Caribbean are fundamental and world wide—the demand of labor for a larger share of the profits. The Socialists of Porto Rico demand the control of the Department of Agriculture and Labor by organized labor, the establishment of a people's bank to reduce prevailing high rates of interest; opening up of public lands for development into small farms by workers assisted by Government loans if necessary; provision of more public schools, so that the compulsory school law may be enforced; free schools and books and food and clothing for needy children; contracts for public works to be handled cooperatively by working organizations; an eight-hour day; equal pay for men and women for equal work; abolition of labor of children under 16 years; midweek day of rest; unemployment and prisons to be replaced by model State farms and payment of segregated workers; exemption from taxation of property not exceeding \$500 in value; freedom of speech, press and public assembly; universal secret suffrage; establishment of the initiative, referendum and recall; proportional representation in national Congress and Insular Legislature; abolition of veto by Insular Senate and the Governor; and the abolition of capital punishment.

Although not so well developed as in Porto Rico, there is distinct labor unrest in the Virgin Islands, while in San Domingo there is the beginning of a labor movement.

That out of the 25,000 votes cast by the Socialist Party only a few were cast by real Socialists, is the claim made by Santiago Iglesias, the head of the party. He contends that the party is merely a federation of workers determined to better their living and working conditions and that they chose the name "Socialists" in order to keep some other political organization from capturing the votes of the laboring class by giving that name to its party.

"That the question which the Socialist Party has raised is purely one of war and not socialism is admitted by Mariano Abril, editor of La Democracia, the leading Unionist newspaper in the island.

"The Porto Rican countryman has always given his vote and sometimes his life for his party," says Mr. Abril, "whether it be Unionist or Republican. But the worker sees that the Government does not protect him and that neither the land owners nor corporations have an interest in him. This is not a question of socialism or socialist doctrine. It is a question of wage. We should not blame Santiago Iglesias, calling him destroyer, revolutionist, anarchist. The blame rests rather with those who could put an end to the movement, but who do not do so, because of their egoism. And this movement, as Muñoz Rivera said, is inevitable and is just. How shall we evade it? We must legislate for the workman; we must help him in his rights; we must defend his home from misery and hunger, and then the Porto Rican countryman will become again what he has always been—politician and patriot. It is necessary to go to the bottom of things; it is necessary for the states to go to the aid of the worker as it has gone to the aid of woman and of the minor to the end that equality and justice may be established."

Luis Muñoz Rivera, who was resident commissioner to Washington and who was head of the Unionist Party, prophesied that Socialism would sweep the island in 1920; and though his prophecy was rather discredited by his supporters, it would now appear that it is on the fair way towards being realized.

CONGRESS GIVEN LARGEST CREDIT FOR ITS WORK

(Continued from page one)

to increase the personnel of the signal corps, and appropriating \$640,000,000 for aviation and other purposes, was passed by Congress within a few hours, an unexampled occurrence in the legislative annals of this country. Never before has the United States Congress passed so huge an appropriation without many days and even weeks of wrangling and partisan excursions. Heretofore such contingencies have been seized upon by political leaders as opportunities for making political coups and laying foundations for future party moves. But, throwing aside all thought of party, Congress

patriotically passed this important bill in record-breaking time.

"The huge bond issue authorized the flotation of the recent Liberty Loan, and future loans which will be floated in order to pay the expenses of the war and to give financial aid to our allies."

"It was the selective conscription act which gave conclusive proof to the world that the United States would sacrifice all that Democracy might flourish, which gave the lie to the statement published in the Teutonic press and harped upon by German publicists that the United States was a nation of weaklings, unorganized, unpatriotic, willing to sacrifice her national honor that her people might enjoy the luxuries caused by the huge profits in munitions, etc." In this the German authorities, although good strategists from a military point of view, proved themselves to be very poor psychologists, for today America stands united, consolidated, showing to the world an undivided front. Millions have been lent to our allies, ships are being built daily which will carry food and munitions to England, France, and Italy; and better still, 10,000,000 Americans between the ages of 21 and 31, have registered themselves for military service, and in a few months the footfalls of this new conscripted army will be heard upon foreign soil, to the joy of our allies and the chagrin of the Kaiser, who represents an idea which was eradicated hundreds of years ago when the "Divine Right of Kings" was proven to be a fallacy based on false reasoning. Yet they say Congress does nothing but delay.

"Finally, just a few days ago, Congress passed a law which is revolutionary, by many characterized as unconstitutional. True, there were those who bitterly fought the passage of the law. Yet this law, the Administration Food Law, contains many subjects which well deserved the most mature deliberation before receiving the final sanction of Congress. It is unnatural to desire the immediate passage of a law, without proper consideration, which in a way places man-made laws above those of nature. Government price fixing is a new venture in this country, and is closely interrelated with the law of supply and demand; the prohibition section, in fact, the whole bill, deserved the most careful scrutiny and thought. True, I favored the bill and voted for it, but I merely call attention to the injustice of condemning Congress too severely for that which it is not guilty. The laws which I have enumerated above, are each vastly important and will play an important part in the carrying on and the winning of the war. They will perform this function the more perfectly because of having been considered and weighed, carefully before being enacted into law. Congress as a body is not deserving of censure, but of praise; not of adverse criticism, but of words of justification; not of withering sarcasm by those who certainly must be unacquainted with the facts as they are, but of the most hearty congratulations for patriotically performing those duties which fell upon its shoulders as a result of the world war. When the war is ended and individuals and nations have time for introspection and retrospection, then it is that Congress will be praised for legislating carefully that the war might be won the more easily."

Groundfish receipts were heavy today, but prices remain high, and steak cod sold in some instances as high as 15½ cents per pound wholesale. Arrivals: Str. Breaker 95,500 pounds, schrs. Ellen & Mary 36,000, Hortense 23,200, Philip Manta 31,000, Arabia 42,000, James R. Clark 27,500, Josephine De Costa 36,500, Elenora De Costa 50,000, Valerie 28,000, F. B. Atwood 40,500, Gertrude De Costa 30,600, Progress 20,500, Waldo L. Stream 24,200 and Thalia 19,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.00, steak cod \$12.00, mackerel cod \$5.50, pollock \$7.25, large hake \$8, small hake \$6, and cusk \$6.67.

BOSTON GREETSS RUSSIAN MISSION

Boston's welcome to the visiting Russian Mission to the United States reached its climax Tuesday night when a throng of 10,000 people clustered about the big grand stand erected on the Tremont Street mall, adjoined with interest, punctuated with frequent applause and cheers, to an address by the first ambassador to the United States from the new Russian provisional government, Boris A. Bakmetieff. The leader of the mission spoke partly in English and partly in his native tongue, so that his message from the new democracy across the seas might be heard and understood by the many Russians, Finns, Lithuanians, Poles and those of other nationalities who eagerly pressed against the platform. Mayor James M. Curley, on behalf of the

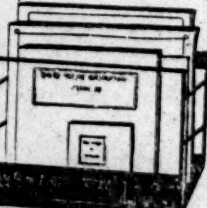
MELROSE TAX \$23.40

The tax rate for Melrose for 1917 is \$23.40, an increase of \$1.40, although lower than the \$24 rate generally expected. The city valuation is at \$18,772,000 with the real estate at \$17,242,000, an increase of about \$400,000. There are 5061 polls this year, an increase of 29.

Disorders in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A series of disturbances in connection with the street car strike developed in various parts of San Francisco today. Chief of Police White put 200 more bluecoats on strike duty. Up to 11 a. m. today 22 cars had been damaged.

The Multiplex for Literature Distribution

THESE neat, all-steel Multiplex Displays and Distributors attractively display pamphlets and other literature and keep it in good order—always neat, clean and inviting. They encourage wholesome, helpful reading in public places and increase sales of pamphlets and booklets in reading rooms and elsewhere.



Literature Distributor No. 500

Literature Distributor (illustrated at left)—Light, all-steel Literature Distributor with dull black enamel finish and artistic lettering. Successfully used by Literature Distribution Committees everywhere.

Price, ea. (F. O. B. St. Louis).....\$2.75

Two No. 500 Pamphlet Displays, (Postage Prepaid).....5.25

Special Prices on Quantities

BUSINESS MEN—These specialties manufactured by the nationally known manufacturers of Multiplex Display Equipment for displaying articles of merchandise, samples, charts, maps, etc. Write us.

MULTIPLEX DISPLAY FIXTURE CO.

918 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

OIL OUTPUT OF WYOMING GROWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Crude petroleum marketed from the oil districts of Wyoming in 1916 exceeded the quantity marketed in 1915 by 1,988,612 barrels, according to statistics compiled by the United States geological survey. The output in barrels in 1916 was distributed by months as follows:

January	347,145
February	235,344
March	492,750
April	471,944
May	508,426
June	530,222
July	534,825
August	637,708
September	639,182
October	617,220
November	594,066
December	630,334
Total	6,234,137

The average price received for this oil at the wells was 90.5 cents a barrel, and the total market value was \$5,644,080, a gain of 38 cents in average unit price and of \$3,427,062, or 154 per cent, in total market value over 1915.

TEXAS GOVERNOR MUST GIVE FACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—By a vote of 70 to 66, the Texas House of Representatives upheld the ruling that Gov. James E. Ferguson must testify concerning the source of loans to him aggregating \$156,000. He had said that he would pay the price of his office rather than do this. The Governor refuses to indicate now what his course will be. Tuesday was his fourth day on the stand in the impeachment proceedings against him.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Retta 38 fish, Reliance 69, and Amiral 49. Wholesale prices were 18 cents per pound.

Mackerel arrivals here today were confined to one vessel, the steamer William A. Wells from off Chatham with 18,000 pounds small fresh mackerel. Wholesale prices today were 10½ cents per pound.

Groundfish receipts were heavy today, but prices remain high, and steak cod sold in some instances as high as 15½ cents per pound wholesale. Arrivals: Str. Breaker 95,500 pounds, schrs. Ellen & Mary 36,000, Hortense 23,200, Philip Manta 31,000, Arabia 42,000, James R. Clark 27,500, Josephine De Costa 36,500, Elenora De Costa 50,000, Valerie 28,000, F. B. Atwood 40,500, Gertrude De Costa 30,600, Progress 20,500, Waldo L. Stream 24,200 and Thalia 19,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.00, steak cod \$12.00, mackerel cod \$5.50, pollock \$7.25, large hake \$8, small hake \$6, and cusk \$6.67.

One vessel was reported at Gloucester today, the schooner Veda McKown with 100 bbls. salted mackerel.

OKLAHOMA TO HAVE ARMED FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Recent antidraft riots having emphasized the necessity of having access to an armed force in times of local disturbances, Governor Williams has announced that he will begin the organization of home guards in every county of the State. The Oklahoma National Guard recently was mustered into the regular army leaving the State without any militia. The Governor plans to replace this force with guards to be made up of men too old or too young to be included in the recent draft. Adj.-Gen. Inland Earp and the State Council of Defense will have charge of the organization of the Home Guards.

MR. HOUSTON'S SECRETARIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston today appointed Floyd R. Harrison, formerly of Petersburg, Va., to be assistant to the secretary during the war. H. F. Fitts of Buffalo, N. Y., succeeds Harrison as Mr. Houston's private secretary.

DISORDERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A series of disturbances in connection with the street car strike developed in various parts of San Francisco today. Chief of Police White put 200 more bluecoats on strike duty. Up to 11 a. m. today 22 cars had been damaged.

WAR DUTY TOLD TO COTTON MEN

Patriotic Sacrifices in Business Necessary if United States Is to Gain Victory, Says Former Governor Joseph Folk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Addressing the 2000 delegates of the Cotton States Merchants Association, meeting in this city, former Governor Folk, chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, explained the United States' position in the world war. He said, "There have been many wars for the liberty of a race, while this war is for the liberty of all mankind. Other wars have been waged to free one people, while this war is not only to keep ourselves free, but to make free humanity of every race and every creed. The outcome will determine whether the world will be all democratic or all autocratic."

"America cannot remain free if Kaiserism wins," he declared. "It is evident to all thinking people that we must conquer Germany or Germany will conquer us."

Mr. Folk continued, "In order to win the war the same patriotic sacrifices will be necessary in business that a man willingly makes on the battlefield. When this is put into practice the highest ideal will have been realized."

Herbert C. Hoover, national food administrator, was to have addressed the convention but was detained in Washington. He was represented by the Hon. Hubert Fisher of Memphis, who read Mr. Hoover's telegraphic message to J. A. Paine, president of the convention, as follows:

"Should you find the opportunity I trust you will declare to the merchants in convention today at Memphis my regrets in being unable to meet them. Our success in this war is dependent upon the will of the people to make small individual sacrifices, in order that we may in the aggregate save from our plentiful supply sufficient to feed the people of our allies over this winter, and to secure the cooperation of our commercial men, to the end that we may secure a wiser administration of our food supply and the amelioration of the price conditions in the country. To succeed is to contribute to the efficiency of our own people in war and to protect our allies. To fail is to lose the war."

The message concluded that Mr. Hoover believed the carrying into effect of the program of the administration is "dependent upon the support and cooperation of every individual in the United States."

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of agricultural subjects. George R. James of Memphis speaking on "Your Obligation to Your Farmer Customer," and J. F. Nicholson of Little Rock, Ark., on "Storage and Sale of Farm Crops."

HANAN

EFFORTS, however honest, to save leather and labor costs in making shoes prove costly, Hanan is convinced, to those who wear them.

So Hanan Standards have not been tampered with. The hidden virtues are still there. Hanan values never were more certain and secure. Or Hanan offerings more ample. Hanan stores, with mail service, are in ten cities. Also numerous agencies.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo

SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send notice to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRADY LEADING FRANCIS OUMET

Players Enter Last 18 Holes of Their 72-Hole Match on the Woodland Golf Club Links, With Former 6 Up on Latter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—M. J. Brady, Massachusetts State open champion, and Francis Oumet, western amateur champion and former United States amateur and open champion, met this afternoon on the links of the Woodland Golf Club in the last 18 holes of their 72-hole golf match, in aid of the Massachusetts Golf Association ambulance fund, and with the open champion holding a lead of 6 up, he is a decided favorite to win the match.

The two players started the last half of their match on the links of the Woodland Golf Club this morning with Brady holding a lead of 6 up as the result of the 36 holes played on the links of the Oakley Country Club last week. This was Brady's home course and it was figured that when they played at Woodland today, Oumet would cut down this lead, but such did not prove to be the case this morning, as the best the western champion could do was to hold the open champion even over the 18 holes. There was a fair sized gallery out, with every expectation of a larger one in the afternoon.

Conditions this morning were anything but favorable to championship golf. The greens were soggy and very slow and affected the putting of both of the players. In every other department of play the two golfers seemed to be up to their usual standard.

Oumet started out well by winning the first hole in 4 to 5. He owed his win to a splendid 18-foot putt. This was the only good putt made by Oumet during the entire first nine holes of play. The second hole found them playing even golf and halving it in 48.

Brady won his first hole of the morning at the third where he laid Oumet a full stymie. The next three holes were halved and there were no features of note at any one of them. Both players took five at the seventh hole due to poor putting as each had a change to hole by making putts of less than three feet and yet missed them.

Brady made it one up at the eighth hole when Oumet missed an easy three-foot putt for a four. As the ninth hole was halved in fours, it made Brady one up for the first nine holes of play today and seven up for the 45 holes played.

Oumet evened the morning play at the tenth hole, which he won in 3 to 4, when Brady drove over the green, Oumet driving to the edge of the green and taking two putts. Brady was again 1 up by winning the eleventh hole, when Oumet was short on his second shot. They halved the twelfth in 48.

Oumet won the thirteenth in 4 to 5, as Brady missed a one-foot putt. The fourteenth and fifth were halved in 58, neither player showing championship golf. The sixteenth was halved in 38, both playing splendid golf.

The seventeenth was halved in 58 with Brady making one of the finest shots seen on the Woodland course in many days. On the fourth stroke Oumet laid Brady a perfect stymie. Brady's ball was about four feet from the cup while Oumet's was on the rim. The Massachusetts open champion took his maul and pitched the ball over Oumet's and into the middle of the cup for a 5. Oumet then holed his ball. It was splendid playing by Brady and won generous applause from the spectators. The eighteenth was halved in 38 both playing well. This made the match all even so far as the morning's play was concerned and left Brady 6 up for the first 54 holes of their match. Their cards:

Brady, out 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 4—37
Oumet, in 4 4 5 5 3 5 3—38—75
Oumet, out 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 3—38
Oumet, in 3 5 4 5 5 3 5 3—37—75

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Rochester (First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 x—5 9 0
Richmond 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 6 1
Batteries—Smith and Sandberg; Donahue and Reynolds.

(Second Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 0 0 3 3 2 0 0 x—3 11 1
Richmond 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 1
Batteries—Causley and Sandberg; Young and Reynolds.

At Toronto (First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 x—4 12 0
Newark 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 10 1
Batteries—Leske and Lalonde; Ross, McGraw and Blackwell.

(Second Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 6 0
Toronto 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 1
Batteries—Wilkinson, Enzman and Egan, Blackwell; Warhop, Thompson and Lalonde.

At Montreal (First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 x—5 7 0
Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Batteries—Schultz and Mayer; Gerner and Howley.

At Buffalo (First Game)
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 x—4 11 1
Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 9 5
Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Tipton and Schuade.

NEW YORK GETS RUEL

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Announcement was made here Tuesday that Harold Ruel, catcher of the Memphis Southern Association club, had been sold to the New York Americans for \$5000, to report at the end of the Southern Association season.

HARVARD LETTER MEN ARE LARGELY FROM BAY STATE

Massachusetts Furnished 38 of the 51 Athletes Who Held the Varsity Insignia Last Spring

Massachusetts furnished nearly 80 per cent of the "H" men in Harvard University last spring according to the figures compiled by the Harvard Crimson, and the suburb of Brookline furnished twice as many letter men as did the whole of the United States west of the Alleghenies. There were 51 men in the college who had won their varsity insignia in one or more of the four major sports and of these 38 were Massachusetts boys.

The monopoly that New England had on the letter men in Harvard was not due altogether to the predominant number of undergraduates from the Bay State; for, whereas, 1432 of the 2551 registered students came from Massachusetts, the number of athletes from there was proportionately larger. This may be seen in the fact that nearly three per cent of the members of the university who were native sons of Massachusetts won their "H." And in the remaining part of the undergraduate body who came from the 47 other states in the Union, not one per cent achieved their letter.

Crew, perhaps, offers the best illustration for these figures. Of the five men in college last May who had been awarded an emblem in this sport, every one hailed from Massachusetts. Track, on the other hand, was the most representative of the major sports, since two out of five, or 40 per cent of its letter men, came from outside the Bay State. In baseball, three out of nine "H" men, 33 per cent, were not from Massachusetts. In football, the percentage was 30, and in hockey it was 28.

Among other states that have sent star athletes to Harvard, Pennsylvania and New York lead. In the Yale football game last November, three Pennsylvanians won their emblems, and New York equaled this number with two "H" men on the hockey team and a football captain.

Of the towns and cities in Massachusetts, Boston, of course, had first with seven letter men. Brookline followed with six, Cambridge had four, and Arlington three. It is worthy of note that there was not a man in Harvard coming from west of Kansas City, Mo., who had won his insignia.

Thirty-six members of the freshman class gained numerals. Of that number seven were from Boston. Nine of the 23 who played in the football game with Yale were from other states. Among this number were included men from Minnesota, Tennessee, and Texas. It may thus be seen that 1920 gave promise of being, in athletics, a representative class.

PICKUPS

Myers of the Brooklyn champions had a great day at bat yesterday, getting five hits in six times up.

The Boston Red Sox must win this afternoon or cease to be favorites for the American League pennant this October.

The Chicago White Sox have increased their hold on first place and should they win this afternoon the margin between first and second places will be nearly four full games.

Yesterday was the first time in three years that the New York Highlanders had been able to get a victory off Pitcher Boland of Detroit. But then, Ty Cobb was not in the Detroit lineup.

Cleveland tied the record for most hits in one game in the American League for this season yesterday by making 21 off the Athletic pitchers. The record was made by Detroit against Washington July 20.

Pitcher Bender of the Philadelphia club is evidently improving with every game. Yesterday he held Chicago to one safe hit, and gave only two bases on balls. It was his third successive shutout and fourth straight victory.

There were five home runs yesterday and all of them were in the National League. Paskert and Neilhof, Philadelphia; Fischer, Pittsburgh; Wingo, Cincinnati; and Burns, New York, were the men that made them.

Seventeen strikeouts in six innings must seem pretty near being a major league record. This happened in the St. Louis-Boston game at Braves Field yesterday, Hughes of Boston getting 10 and Goodwin, St. Louis, the other seven.

The Red Sox have scored only three runs in the three games played at Chicago this week. The pitching of Faber and Russell was evidently too much for the world's champions as they did not score in the two games they faced these pitchers.

PRINTERS TO PLAY GAMES AT ST. PAUL

CLEVELAND, O.—The national commission of the Union Printers Baseball League in convention here Tuesday, voted to hold the next annual tournament at St. Paul, Minn., in August, 1918. The 1917 tournament was postponed because of the war.

J. M. McGowan, Chicago, was elected president and J. J. Dallas, Boston, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

TENNIS PLAY IN FOURTH ROUND

Most of the Star Players Are Still Left in the Competition at the West Side Tennis Club Courts—Junior Play Starts

DRAWING FOR FOURTH ROUND
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, vs. H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J.
N. W. Niles, Boston, vs. C. J. Griffin, California.
J. R. Strachen, California, vs. C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh.
R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, vs. winner of the Dean Mathey-Craig Biddle match.

SPECIAL WOMEN'S MATCH
Miss Mary Browne, California, vs. Miss Mollie Bjurstedt, New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With one match in the third round to be finished and the fourth round to be played, followers of lawn tennis are today looking forward to some more splendid matches this afternoon in the "Patrotic" singles championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the Forest Hills, L. I. The competition has narrowed down to the best players, and from now on the playing should be of a high order.

The unfinished third-round match which is to be finished today is between Dean Mathey, the former Princeton star and intercollegiate doubles champion, and Craig Biddle. Three sets had been completed Tuesday when the referee decided to have it carried over until today. At the time of adjournment Biddle was leading two love to one. Biddle won the first set 6-4. The second was a hard-fought one, and went to 14-12 before Mathey secured the win. The third set proved rather easy for Biddle at 6-3.

The most interesting match Tuesday was the four-set one between R. L. Murray and W. T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia. Murray was the victor by scores of 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, but only after he had won down his opponent in a brilliant struggle in which terrific serving, smashing and court covering at top speed was interspersed with remarkable gets and blocking at the net.

The service of both players was of the terrific cannonball type and many of the returns of equal severity. At times the ball fairly tore the turf under the vicious and propelling power of the smashes, while the racquets sang like snare drums as the spheres were batted back and forth. The exceptional speed and brilliancy of the play aroused the gallery to unusual enthusiasm and there were continual rounds of applause.

R. N. Williams 2d of Boston, the present champion, defeated I. C. Wright, also of Boston, 6-8, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3, due to a great part to his greater experience and court generalship. The champion was not particularly good in either his placement play or service, losing many points on nets and outs. Wright put up a determined defense against Williams throughout the entire match, which was featured by long rallies and erratic play on the part of both contestants.

N. W. Niles, also of Boston, eliminated Holcombe Ward, the star of Monday's play, when he defeated the 1904 champion, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2. Niles played all of Ward's chop and cut strokes hard and fought his way to the net at every opportunity, in which position he was able to smother many of Ward's clever attempts at cross-court and short chops.

C. S. Garland Jr., the young player from Pittsburgh, conquered Douglas Watters of New Orleans in four sets, at 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3. This was one of the best matches of the afternoon, both players showing brilliant yet careful tennis. Garland, however, was more consistent in his play, scoring both by clever placements and by forcing Watters into errors.

W. M. Washburn of New York was defeated by H. A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth, N. J., 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, in a match in which endurance played a big part. Washburn won the first set by his control of well-nigh perfect placement shots, which kept Throckmorton constantly on the run. As he warmed up, however, the younger player fought his way to the net, from which point of vantage he was able to reverse the situation.

C. J. Griffin of San Francisco had little difficulty in winning from R. M. Breck of Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2. It was one of the easiest victories of the day. The summary:

NATIONAL PATROTIC SINGLES
Third Round
R. L. Murray defeated W. T. Tilden Jr., 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.
J. R. Strachen defeated A. W. MacPherson, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

C. S. Garland Jr. defeated Douglas Watters, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.
N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Holcombe Ward, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.
C. J. Griffin defeated R. M. Breck, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.

H. A. Throckmorton defeated W. M. Washburn, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.
R. N. Williams, Boston, defeated Leonard Breckman, 6-3, 6-0, 6-7, 6-3, 12-14, 6-3.

The only championship to be awarded by the United States association this season will be determined by tournaments beginning today. These titles will go to the junior and the boy who comes through the finals of what are the most truly national tournaments of their kind ever played in this country.

So many entries have come for these two classes that play had to be advanced a day in order to get through the matches this week. These events are the culmination of a series of elimination tournaments that have been in progress since early summer throughout the country.

NEW YORK LEAD AGAIN REDUCED

Cincinnati Wins From the Giants While Philadelphia Divides a Double-Header and Climbs Nearer to the Leading Team

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost 1917 1918
New York 70 39 612 488
Philadelphia 59 48 550 587
St. Louis 51 54 530 448
Cincinnati 57 57 525 368
Chicago 60 56 517 447
Brooklyn 53 58 477 630
Boston 46 60 434 596
Pittsburgh 36 72 321 459

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 7, New York 5.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 3.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is again nearer the New York Giants in the race for first place in the championship standing of the National League as the result of the Cincinnati Reds defeating the Giants Tuesday, 7 to 5, while the Philadelphia club was dividing a double-header with Chicago, winning the first game, 6 to 0, and losing the second, 4 to 2.

St. Louis made it two straight from the Boston Braves by winning a six-inning contest by a score of 1 to 0, while Brooklyn and Pittsburgh were forced to give up their battle in the thirteenth inning with the score a tie at 3 runs each.

COLLEGES NAME FOOTBALL DATES

Leading Institutions in Kentucky Plan to Carry Out Their Fall Schedules This Year Despite the Loss of Veteran Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Since the decision of the colleges of Kentucky to continue athletics next season has been reached football followers have begun speculating on the chances of the several teams and coaches have begun looking around for material to fill in the gaps made by the enlistment for war service of many of the stars of the past few seasons.

University of Kentucky's eleven has been riddled, as most of the old team have donned khaki or middie and a difficult task seems to confront S. A. Boles, coach, who will have charge of the team again this year.

Coach W. T. Stewart, who has enjoyed marked success at Transylvania for several years, will again direct the team this year.

Things look good for Center College, Danville, this year. R. O. L. Meyers, a graduate of the class of 1907 of Center College, will be the coach. After leaving Center he worked under Coach A. A. Stagg at the University of Chicago, and G. S. Warner, formerly of the Carlisle Indians, now at Pittsburgh, and for several seasons he coached the championship high school team at Ft. Worth, Tex.

Robert Hinton, dean of Kentucky football coaches in point of service, will again pilot the Georgetown team this year. Prospects have not taken very definite form at Georgetown; but Mr. Hinton has announced that athletics will be continued as usual next season. The schedules follow:

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
Sept. 29—Butler College at Lexington.
Oct. 6—Southwestern Presbyterian University at Lexington; 13—Miami University at Lexington; 20—Vanderbilt University at Lexington; 27—Sewanee University at Lexington.

Nov. 2—Center College at Danville; 10—Mississippi A. and M. at Starkville; 17—University of Alabama at Starkville; 24—University of Tennessee at Lexington.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE
Sept. 29—Open.
Oct. 6—Vanderbilt University at Nashville; 13—Sewanee at Sewanee; 20—open; 27—Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Nov. 2—Open; 10—Georgetown College at Georgetown, Ky.; 17—open; 24—Center College at Lexington; 29—University of Louisville at Louisville.

CENTER COLLEGE
Sept. 29—Kentucky School at Danville.
Oct. 6—Eastern Kentucky Normal School at Richmond; 13—University of Louisville at Louisville; Kentucky Military Institute at Danville; 27—Maryville College at Danville.

Nov. 3—University of Kentucky at Danville; 10—Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester; 21—Transylvania College at Lexington; 29—Georgetown College at Danville.

"GEORGETOWN COLLEGE"
Nov. 10—Transylvania College at Georgetown; 17—University of Louisville at Georgetown; 24—Center College at Danville.

*Other dates to be named later.

COMISKEY MAY PROTEST GAME

CHICAGO, Ill.—There may be a protest over the second game of Monday's double-header between the Boston and Chicago teams of the American League. President C. A. Comiskey of the locals will decide this after a conference with Manager C. W. Rowland.

The second game did not begin until 4:51 o'clock. The sun set at 6:44. In this arises the point of possible protest, for the league rules are said to set forth that all contests shall begin two hours before sunset. This game went eight innings, and resulted 3 to 1 in favor of the visitors.

NEW YORK LEAD AGAIN REDUCED

Cincinnati Wins From the Giants While Philadelphia Divides a Double-Header and Climbs Nearer to the Leading Team

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost 1917 1918
New York 70 39 612 488
Philadelphia 59 48 550 587
St. Louis 51 54 530 448
Cincinnati 57 57 525 368
Chicago 60 56 517 447
Brooklyn 53 58 477 630
Boston 46 60 434 596
Pittsburgh 36 72 321 459

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 1, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 7, New York 5.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 3.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is again nearer the New York Giants in the race for first place in the championship standing of the National League as the result of the Cincinnati Reds defeating the Giants Tuesday, 7 to 5, while the Philadelphia club was dividing a double-header with Chicago, winning the first game, 6 to 0, and losing the second, 4 to 2.

St. Louis made it two straight from the Boston Braves by winning a six-inning contest by a score of 1 to 0, while Brooklyn and Pittsburgh were forced to give up their battle in the thirteenth inning with the score a tie at 3 runs each.

ST. LOUIS CAPTURES SIX-INNING CONTEST

The St. Louis Cardinals made it two straight from the Boston Braves at Braves Field Tuesday afternoon by winning a six-inning contest, 1 to 0. St. Louis scored the only run of the game in the second inning when Cruise was given a base on balls. Paulette sacrificed him to second. He went to third on Baird's infield out, and scored on a two-base hit by Snyder.

Hughes and Goodwin were the opposing pitchers, and with the exception of the second inning both showed championship baseball. Hughes was credited with 10 strikeouts, while Goodwin had seven. The fielding feature was a catch of Hornsby's line drive by Smith in the first inning. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 R H E
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1

Batteries—Goodwin and Snyder; Hughes and Meyers. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 18m.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM NEW YORK, 7-5

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Nationals lost their third straight game here Tuesday, being defeated by Cincinnati, 7 to 5. The winning streak of Pitcher Sallee of New York was broken after he had won 10 straight. Cincinnati won in the seventh inning, breaking a tie score by scoring twice on hits by Kopf, Chase and Magee. Eller pitched fine ball after relieving Regan, striking out the side on nine pitched balls in the ninth.

Outfielder Robertson of the Giants was called to his home in Norfolk, Va., for examination for the selective draft army. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—7 15 3
New York 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—5 9 2
Batteries—Regan, Eller and Wingo; Sallee and Raden. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 50m.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AND LOSES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Bender's remarkable pitching featured the double-header with Chicago here Tuesday. Philadelphia winning the first game, 6 to 0. Bender held Chicago to one single in the first game, and he gave only two bases on balls, while he pitched to only 23 batters.

It was Bender's third successive shutout and his fourth straight victory. Philadelphia won the game easily on good hitting and poor fielding during the two innings that Vaughn pitched. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—6 7 0
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3
Batteries—Bender and Kilfinger; Vaughn, Aldridge and Elliott. Time—1h. 35m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 x—2 4 1
Batteries—Carter and Wilson; Rixey, Lavender, Mayer and Adams. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 35m.

BROOKLYN TIES WITH PITTSBURGH

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn and the Pittsburgh Nationals battled 13 innings to a 3-to-3 tie here Tuesday. All the excitement was confined to the tenth inning, when, with two out, Pitter singled and scored with Fischer on the latter's home-run drive to the score board. Brooklyn tied the score again in its half on Daubert's single. Myers' triple, his fifth hit in a row, and Stengel's single.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 R H E
Pitts 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 8 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 11 1
Batteries—Steele and Fischer. W. Wagner; Pfister, Smith and O. Miller. Umpires—Klem and Emigle. Time—2h. 21m.

THREE MEN TIED FOR FIRST PRIZE IN BIG SHOOT

Roy McIntyre, Mark Arie and J. Clark Jr. Turn in Scores of 99 Out of Possible 100

CHICAGO, Ill.—Roy McIntyre of Pennsylvania; J. Clark Jr. of Massachusetts, and Mark Arie of Illinois, met today in a shoot-off for first place in the 100-single target event for State champions and runners up which was the feature event of the second day of shooting in the Grand American handicap at the South Shore Country Club range Tuesday.

These three men tied for first place with scores of 99 yesterday. When they shot their last string it was so dark that most of the spectators could not see the targets. Despite this handicap, the quintet toed the mark and broke the targets in such a fashion as to leave no doubt they were hit. Because of the darkness, Elmer Shaner, manager of the shoot announced that the shoot-off would be held today. The contestants will shoot at 25 targets from the 16-yard rise, and if a tie occurs at the end of the first shoot-off they will continue at the targets until a winner is determined.

The Chicago Overture, a 100-target event, resulted in another interesting contest. Shooting at 100 targets from the 16-yard rise, four contestants turned in perfect scores—Dr. E. H. Powell of Valparaiso, Ind.; H. H. De Mund of Phoenix, Ariz.; A. Edmondson of Indianapolis and A. Gunning of Longmont, Col. It took two shoot-offs to determine the winner. Shooting at 20 targets from the 16-yard rise, Powell and Gunning went straight; De Mund broke 19 targets, and Edmondson 18. In the shoot-off for the trophy and first prize, Powell won, 18 to 17.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P C
New Haven 59 30 662
Lawrence 53 39 576
New London 47 43 522
Bridgeport 45 48 483
Worcester 45 45 500
Springfield 39 48 448
Portland 38 53 418
Hartford 36 56 391

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Lawrence 2, Bridgeport 1.
Lawrence 5, Bridgeport 1.
Worcester 3, New London 2.
Hartford 7, Springfield 5.
New Haven 8, Portland 6.
New Haven 10, Portland 6.

GAMES TODAY
Portland at New London.
Lawrence at Hartford.
Worcester at New Haven.
Springfield at Bridgeport.

LAWRENCE WINS DOUBLE-HEADER

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Lawrence took two games from Bridgeport here Tuesday, 2 to 1 and 5 to 1. The scores:
FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Lawrence 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2 3 1
Bridgeport 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1

Batteries—Press and Murphy; Lyons and Nagle. Umpire—Waters. Time—2h.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Lawrence 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5 6 0
Bridgeport 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 2
Batteries—Williams and Gaston; Gingas, House and Egan. Time—1h. 50m.

WORCESTER WINS FROM NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—With the score 2 to 1 in the home team's favor here Tuesday afternoon, Worcester scored a run in the ninth inning and another in the tenth, defeating New London, 3 to 2. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Worcester 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 7 1
New London 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 10 3
Batteries—Canavan and Wilder; Fortune and Russell. Umpire—Brown. Time—2h.

HARTFORD WINS FROM SPRINGFIELD

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brilliant fielding behind Kelle gave Hartford a victory over Springfield here Tuesday, 7 to 5, in a free hitting contest. Brown's

LIBRARY WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Committee of American Library Association Plans Establishment of Collections in Every Military Camp in Country

One of the most constructive and beneficent activities which patriotism has brought forth in connection with the present state of war in the United States is that of the war service committee of the American Library Association, looking toward the establishment in every military camp, and wherever there are groups of soldiers, of collections of books with such library service as a city library renders its patrons.

The committee was appointed at the thirty-ninth annual conference of the A. L. A. which met at Louisville, Ky., in July, and is composed of prominent librarians representing several states, with J. L. Weyer Jr. of the New York State Library as chairman. The first number of the War Library Bulletin outlines the big program already entered upon with energy. It is planned to erect in every camp a frame building having accommodations for from 8000 to 10,000 books, besides newspapers and magazines, each library to be under the supervision of a trained librarian. These houses will be the central libraries, and where the camp is large enough to require it, deposit stations will be arranged. For the latter purpose the company barracks, officers' clubs, and the headquarters of social and welfare agencies on the field will be utilized. The libraries are all to be circulating, but reading rooms will also be provided.

The week of Sept. 4 will be called "Camp Library Week," when a money raising campaign will be carried on, with the aim of bringing into the hands of the finance committee the million dollars which it is estimated will be none too much for the successful prosecution of the plan. An office has been established in the central building of the Public Library at Washington, and Harold Braddock, a man with a reputation as an organizer, will have charge of the campaign, under the supervision of the finance committee and a library war council. The finance committee has prepared a budget showing how the money is to be spent, and the libraries all over the country are called upon to assist in its service, many of them having responded by underwriting considerable sums for use in the campaign. The chairman of the finance committee is Dr. Frank P. Hill, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, New York. In all the work of erecting buildings and furnishing library service, the A. L. A. is acting with the authority and as the agent of the United States Government, and has the full support and cooperation of the commission of training camp activities of the War Department.

Citizens have their share in the work not only by such contributions of money as may seem due, but also and just as urgently desired, in the gift of books. "Let your idle books help our soldiers," is one of the slogans in the campaign of collecting books for these libraries, and this appeal comes to every household where there is a reader. Good books of any kind will be acceptable. Much worn or badly printed books, and books of an obsolete interest are for obvious reasons useless. Plenty of fiction, including historical novels and tales of adventure; collections of short stories; by no means forgetting the humorous ones; good drama and masques and good poetry; books of travel and biography and history; technical books on aviation, wireless, telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, etc.; essays on patriotism and good citizenship and nonsectarian religious and devotional books—all will be welcomed. Good books for boys will find readers among the younger men. Donors are asked to remember that all men have not the reading habit, and that the range of education is as widely different in an army camp as in any miscellaneous throng of people, and are admonished not to be too fastidious over literary quality or intellectual content.

All tastes and all grades of education are to be found among our soldiers. There are comparatively few people who cannot call at least a small number of books from their shelves, and who cannot interest their neighbors who may not see the appeal for this friendly help. Public libraries are acting as clearing houses and in every city the local library will send for the books if notified. There is no particular week for giving books; no week like the present one. The citizenship of the country, standing behind the libraries, as they are standing shoulder to shoulder, will in this way make use of one of the best means that has been devised for acknowledging the great debt they owe to these men of whom the country is asking so much.

SPANISH HOLIDAY SEASON
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent.
MADRID, Spain.—As cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the summer holiday season has now set in and the higher social elements are fast deserting the capital. The trains to the north are crowded and seats have to be booked many days in advance. The King and Queen and their children will shortly proceed from La Granja to Santander. The Queen Mother, Maria Cristina, has gone to San Sebastian as usual, where she has received a more enthusiastic reception than ever before. The Count de Romanones has gone to Oyarzun, near San Sebastian, and will stay there for the remainder of the season.



Henry VIII's hunting lodge

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE LIBRARIES

Chicago Public Library reports as one of the most heartening features of the year's work the ready cooperation which the library has received from other municipal bodies. The Park Board has allowed the library to place books in 21 of the field houses of the small parks, thus supplying neighborhoods for which hitherto there has been no provision. The Board of Education, besides providing space for deposits of books in school-rooms, 1012 of which have been made during the year, has instructed the school architect to keep the library informed of all designs for new school buildings, in order that proper accommodations for books from the library may be assured. Immediately following the declaration of war this library made to the federal Government a formal tender of its building and equipment for any purpose deemed useful. It also set apart a sum of money for the purchase of books likely to be helpful to readers in meeting various phases of the country's need.

"The reading lists on vocations for women prepared by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston include several devoted to occupations which war time has brought into being. The most recent of these are the list on war occupations for women, and that on some war emergency courses open to women. Among the general lists for 1917 are those of opportunities for women in department store work, domestic science opportunities, schools for the study of interior decorating, lunchroom management, secretarial work, social service fellowships and telephone operating. These lists are all in the Union Library, at 264 Boylston Street, and are available in typewritten form, at a charge of 5 or 10 cents, according to size.

Judge Arthur Perkins has presented to the Hartford Bar Library a collection of books and pamphlets from the library of his father, Charles E. Perkins, of Norwich. The books, which are mainly biographies of famous jurists, with some volumes on the history of law and of famous decisions, have been placed in the circulating department.

All the more important public documents which every library should possess including those sent out by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, will be listed in the compendium shortly to be issued by the Committee on Federal Publications of present special interest to libraries. The booklet will state in each case how the document may be obtained and how far it is available for wider distribution. Communications should be addressed to H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, in whose office the work is concentrated, and who is chairman of the committee.

The National Board of Historical Service is compiling an annotated list of the most valuable books on the historical aspects of the war, and especially of America's participation in it. Libraries would do well to watch for this list, which it is expected will be published by the United States Government.

F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library in New York, has prepared a handbook containing the history of the library, defining the scope of the collection, and explaining the methods followed and their results; also presenting the scheme of the organization, which has social betterment for its aim, and describing the building and its equipment.

Books for busy children have been listed by Miss Lampher of the North Adams (Mass.) Normal School, in cooperation with the Public Library of North Adams. The list contains about 25 titles, and includes books about occupations for both boys and girls; toy making, furniture building, paper and cardboard construction, making holiday gifts, sewing for the doll, how to acquire collections and care for them, and the many fascinating uses and beauties which may be evolved from a mere string. It is for

distribution and may be had by application to the library, with, presumably, a stamp for postage.

Bargain day in the public library means, it appears, not an opportunity to buy books at a lower price than usual, but a few hours more of grace when the book withheld because of the fine which has accrued may be quietly slipped back with no questions asked and the debtor go free. The library at Crookston, Minnesota, found it profitable to a considerable extent but with no such rush after a clear record as is often made to secure some article of merchandise.

President Locke, addressing the Ontario Library Association, spoke words fully as applicable in the United States as in Canada when he said:

"In these days there is no difference between a privilege and an obligation. . . . The service which the public library can render has to do with knowledge, information as to why we are at war, what the war means, not only to us personally but to our Nation and to our Empire and to the world. Where to get this information and ascertain the truth concerning the war has been the uppermost thought and has caused thinking people at once to consult their library or to protest strongly if there was no such institution. What the people want is modern or latest knowledge and at once. To furnish this promptly is what I call the privilege and obligation of the public library."

In the course of comment upon this address as a whole, the editor of Public Libraries says:

"If there is a library force anywhere that does not see, that does not feel the importance of the position every unit in it occupies at this time, let its members sit down and reflect, that they may be the better prepared for the patriotic duty that is before them. If, after they have honestly done this, they still do not understand their opportunity, they may conclude that another branch of the service calls for them and give someone else the chance to perform the duty which they do not recognize."

SURVEY OF DANISH ECONOMIC POSITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Plans have now been completed in Denmark for the disposal of this year's harvest. The country is being forced to recast her economic life. The stringency of the blockade and the desire of the Entente to put a stop to the export to Germany of any produce into which imported raw materials have entered directly or even indirectly has brought the Government face to face with this necessity. Owing partly to the scarcity of tonnage, but also to the lack of labor and railway transport in Germany, Denmark will not receive sufficient coal, iron, or steel for her industries. Industrial unemployment is therefore inevitable, and measures are being taken to insure the food supply of the population. The feeding of the population must naturally take precedence, and although, with a view to the future, efforts will be made to keep the stock of cattle and pigs in the country as high as possible, a large number of these animals will have to be slaughtered. The prices of bread and pork are to be maintained at their present level, and an increased use of cereals, potatoes and skimmed milk is provided for in the plans for provisioning the country. Denmark will no doubt have a surplus of agricultural produce after her own population has been cared for, and Norway and Sweden will probably be glad of this in exchange for industrial products.

RAILWAY BRANCH STARTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Construction of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, from Owen Switch in Washington County to Ralston, Pawnee County, has started. The general contract has been let and sub-contractors have already begun work on the grade. The line will be 62 miles long and will connect two main lines of the Santa Fe in Northeastern Oklahoma.

HENRY VIII'S LODGE

It has been said that tradition is more reliable than the written word. Be this as it may, Old Chelsea is rich in legend, much of which relates to Tudor history, and the bluff King, whose burly figure was the familiar sight of which we read when Chelsea first springs into prominence as the village home of Sir Thomas More. The names of four, at least, of the wives of that much-married monarch are associated with Chelsea, and it has been stated, though evidence seems lacking, that Chelsea Old Church was the scene of his secret marriage to Jane Seymour, a few days after her rival's execution.

A little cottage of whitewashed brick work at the end of Glebe Place, standing against a background of trees, is called to this day Henry VIII's hunting lodge, and, though the light of cold fact, which has been thrown upon it by modern research, declares it to have been built at least half a century later, and the "Survey of London" gives the possible date as late even as 1715, it will ever remain to those who love Chelsea and its environs as Henry VIII's hunting lodge.

Standing in the King's Road, opposite to three beautiful red brick dwellings built early in 1700, one of which is the home of Ellen Terry, the famous actress, a fine view can be obtained of that little white cottage with its picturesque fish scale tiling. Next to it is an old broken-down building, said to have been erected at the same date, and behind it remains part of the old forest where, we are told, Henry wound his horn—and where some years back a secret passage is alleged to have been discovered extending for miles.

Another of Henry's queens, Anne Boleyn, is said to have lived as a girl at Bollingbroke House across the water, when the old manor was the property of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and long before it bore the name of the statesman from whom it derives its fame, while Anne Cleves is supposed to have passed her last days at the Henry VIII's Manor, where Oakley Street now stands, and Queen Katherine made her home here when she lived in Chelsea as Queen Dowager, and during her brief married life to the Lord High Admiral Seymour.

There is no trace of that old manor now, and the motor buses thunder along where it stood among the fields and meadows; but a little cottage, which no doubt was at one time a gate house, when a right-of-way was made across the Glebes, still stands, not far from the site of the building associated with the name of a great Tudor King.

Copper Kopper
LONDON
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
Shirtmakers
Men's Wear of Quality
TWO STORES IN CHICAGO
Michigan Ave. at Monroe St.
AND
Hotel Sherman Building.

Established 1894
EUGENE M. BORNHOFF
Telephone 2837 WABASH
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO

SHERIDAN TRUST and SAVINGS BANK
Broadway and Lawrence Avenue
CHICAGO
A STATE BANK
UNDER CLEARING HOUSE SUPERVISION
Resources Over \$2,500,000

SUMMONING OF SOCIALISTS FOR BIG CONFERENCE

Text of Stockholm Announcement Made Public—French Opposition to the Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Once more the Socialists of all the countries of the world are being summoned to gather and confer at Stockholm. The text of the convocation to the congress which was fixed for Aug. 15 (but was later postponed) is published in L'Humanité. It had first appeared in the Vorwarts, and is as follows:

Proletarians of all countries unite! Invitation to the International Socialist Conference to be held in Stockholm on Aug. 15 and the following days. The war has lasted three years and even yet the issue of the conflict is not in sight. It is the preparation of this necessary solution which has made the Council of Deputies of the Workers and Soldiers of Petrograd take the initiative of calling under the aegis of the Russian revolutionary flag an international conference of the Socialist world. This proposal, which had been preceded by similar suggestions emanating from numerous Socialist parties, was sanctioned by the congress of the councils of deputies throughout Russia; it aims at uniting all the forces of the International proletariat to obtain a peace without annexations or contributions and based on the right of peoples freely to dispose of themselves. To insure the success of its task, the delegation of the councils of Russia obtained the effective collaboration of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee, which merged its action in the Russian initiative and which had already formulated several questions, by separate conference with most of the Socialist parties, in order to prepare the general conference. It formed an organization committee composed of delegates of the Russian committee and the Dutch-Scandinavian committee.

The delegation of the all Russia workmen's deputies congress and the Dutch-Scandinavian committee therefore invite to the general conference all the parties forming part of the Internationale, as well as those who during the war, have attached themselves to the Berne commission, majorities as well as minorities, and the oppositions who, during recent events, have constituted themselves into distinct countries.

The provisional program of the conference has been formulated as follows: The world war and the Internationale; the peace program and the Internationale; the ways and means to realize this program and put a rapid close to the war.

The organizers of the conference are convinced that in order to help to put an end to the world war, the Internationale will have to call on all Socialist parties and all syndical organizations to abandon all collaboration with those governments who refuse to indicate their war aims or who have adopted, openly or secretly, imperialistic aims, and who refuse to give them up.

The signatories are: Members of

Walk-Over Shoe Stores
(Down Town Store—Men's and Women's Shoes)
131 South State Street
North Shore Store
Exclusive Women's Shop
4700
Sheridan Road
CHICAGO, ILL.

Pauline MILLINERY
Designer
A Showing of Distinctive Autumn Millinery for the Trade
403 Keener Building, 5 N. Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO

WILLIS & ATWOOD SHOES
For the Entire Family. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
171
E. 63rd St.
CHICAGO
Telephone H. P. 517

The East End Grocery and Market
1602 East 55th Street
CHICAGO
P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
Manufacturing Stationers and Printers
Binders, Lithographers and Blank Book Makers, Copper Plate and Steel Die Engravers and Printers of Commercial and Society Stationery.
Printing That Gives Satisfaction
Full line Office Stationery and Supplies.
18 South La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Wilson Ave. Piano and Talking Machine Company A. C. FENTON.
Agency for Krash & Bach Pianos, New York; Victor, Columbia and Edison Talking Machines.
Complete stock of all records.
Record sent to your home on approval.
1010-12 Wilson Ave. Near Sheridan Road
CHICAGO
Convenient time payments. Tel. Edg. 7005.

the delegation of the congress of the soldiers' and working men's deputies of Russia; Erlich, J. Goldenberg, W. Rosanoff, Roussanoff, A. Smirnov; the secretariat, Camille Huysmans, Arthur Engberg; the Dutch-Scandinavian committee, P. J. Troelstra, H. M. Van Kol, J. W. Albarde, H. Vliegen, M. Wibaat, H. J. Brantling, E. Solberg, G. Moedler, A. Borghers, Nina Bang Vidness.

The following note is appended to the convocation: The Congress of the councils of the deputies of workmen and soldiers of all Russia regrets that it has not been able to obtain the collaboration of the International Socialist Commission of Berne. The delegation considered it its duty to secure the cooperation of the commission, not only because it is in accord with its mandate, but because all the Socialist parties which are developing their activities in Russia belong to the Zimmerwaldian Union.

The note goes on to explain that this only constitutes a refusal to take part in preliminary work; the Zimmerwald conference to debate the question of participation in the general conference will be held in a few days before the latter is due to meet.

The Temps, in a leading article, quotes the Vorwarts as saying that "war has never been and will never be a means of securing the reign of absolute justice. War knows no other right than the right of conqueror. But if the war ends indecisively, then peace can only be the expression of a given and indecisive equilibrium of forces, and not the realization of a perfect ideal of justice." "And so," comments the Temps, "it is not only on the conditions of peace, but on its very principle that the German Socialists are in opposition to the peoples of the Entente. The Allies conceive of peace as a work of justice. Social democracy regards it as an equilibrium of forces—an equilibrium which every local success on the part of von Hindenburg, or every internal difficulty in Russia might change during the course of the negotiations. Is it wise to enter into conversation in so equivocal a situation? And supposing the German Socialists adopt other decisions at the national congress which is to be held at Warburg on Aug. 19. Should we be in a hurry to meet them in Stockholm on the 15th?"

Gustave Hervé is of the opinion that the French Socialists will go to Stockholm, owing to the wish of the Government to avoid difficulties with the 100 Socialist deputies, and so as not to place Albert Thomas in a difficult position. Let them go, says Hervé, only if tomorrow it pleases the French Roman Catholics to join hands with the Austrian Roman Catholics in order to save Rome and Austria. In the name of Sacré Cœur, one does not quite see how the Government will be able to object.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Madison Sts. A State Bank. Founded 1855.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$2,000,000
M. E. GREENEBAUM, President
JOSEPH C. STRAUS, Asst. Cashier and Trust Officer
SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Make Us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate. New, modern Safety Vaults. Loans, Investments.
We assure good service and absolute safety in all departments.

ABE MINER
High Grade Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Daily Trips Edgewater and Rogers Park
4721-23 EDGEMONT CHICAGO.
Phone Edgewater 937
Goods for Chicago Delivery
Should Be Shipped Care of
BRINK'S
CHICAGO CITY EXPRESS CO.
The largest local express company
Tel. Monroe 6100, 719 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Theodor Krueger Hardware Co.
Hardware, Tools, Paint, Candles, Kitchen Utensils, Household Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies.
1543 BROADWAY ("Uptown") CHICAGO
729 MILWAUKEE ST. CHICAGO
Phone Edgewater 1240, Monroe 318

Why Own an Expensive Automobile?
USE THE
Rexinger Tours of Chicago
FOR PLEASURE DRIVING
MARY A. REXINGER, Director
735 Fine Arts Bldg., 410 So. Michigan Boulevard
Send for Descriptive Literature

LILLIAN ANDERSON CORSET SHOP
1614 Heyworth Building
Tel. Central 280
29 E. Madison Street, CHICAGO

BLITZ BROTHERS
Manufacturers of High Grade COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
Furnishers of Complete Reading Room Equipment
490 N. Hermitage Avenue, CHICAGO

OTTO TREULICH
Hatter and Men's Furnisher
Shirts Made to Order
N. E. Cor. Lincoln Ave. and Halsted St., Chicago

CHAS. C. DOSE Plumbing, Gasfitting and Sewerage
STEAM HEAT, Hot and Cold Water
Repairing promptly attended to
Lincoln 1507, 1503 Lawrence Street, CHICAGO.

POLLMAN'S HATS and FURNISHINGS
2867 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago. Kenwood 5718
H. E. DREWES
Grocery and Meats Market
Direrex 9505, Tel. Lin. 3829
Orders Called For

GROCIERY AND MEATS
E. HAUG
3531 Milwaukee Ave., Tel. Irving 6335
CHICAGO

DIER BROTHERS—Meat Market
Tel. Lake View 5622-5233 N. Halsted, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM FRIED, Tailor
64 E. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Rand. 3057
Adjoining University Club.

GARBERS BROS.
GROCERY AND MARKET
Austin and Oak Park, CHICAGO, ILL.

Broadway Grocery and Market
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty
5616 Broadway, Chicago. Tel. Rav. 3505.

GEORGIA SENATE ADOPTS TORRENS TITLE SYSTEM

Plan Calculated to Overcome Delay and Expense Is to Be Put Into Effect Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Accepting without amendment a bill passed by the House, the Georgia Senate has adopted for this State the Torrens land title system. The Georgia bill is similar to that which failed to pass the lower House of the Louisiana Legislature last year solely because it came up too late, and will be reintroduced in that State at the next regular session in 1918. The Louisiana Senate passed the bill at the last session and it is expected to pass it again. There will be little opposition to the plan in the House, it is understood.

In Georgia, however, the new law will be put into effect as soon as conveniently may be. It provides a new system of land laws and is intended to obviate the delays and expense incident to changing land titles under the present systems, which make necessary examinations of many titles and preparation of abstracts when land is to be transferred or used as collateral for loans.

The Torrens system provides a title registered and guaranteed by the State. A certificate is issued which can be transferred or used as collateral as if it were a certificate of stock or bond and no reexamination of title is necessary. These certificates, it is said, will be readily accepted by the federal farm loan board as the basis of title, for loans under the federal farm loan system.

ADVISORY WAGES BOARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—At the request of the pension authorities the Minister of Labor is establishing a number of advisory wages boards, and the Board for the County of London has now been formed. The boards consist of representative employers and workmen sitting with an impartial chairman. Their duty will be to consider the wages to be paid to disabled sailors or soldiers for particular work, and either an employer or a disabled sailor or soldier can submit a case to the board for an authoritative opinion on this point. Anyone in the County of London, who wishes to submit a case to the Advisory Wages Board should make application to Mr. T. Park, clerk to the board for the County of London, Martlett House, Bow Street, W. C. 2. Forms of application may be obtained at any employment exchange in London.

THE FAIR

OF all the Chicago Department Stores on State Street, who conduct grocery departments, THE FAIR is the only store that does NOT sell intoxicating liquors.

United American Co.
1127 Argyle Street, CHICAGO
TAILORING CLEANING PRESSING
SHOE REPAIRING
SHOE CLEANING and POLISHING
We Call and Deliver. Phone Edgewater 605.

Page & Shaw
"Candy of Excellence"
TWO CHICAGO STORES
Old Bldg. People's Gas Bldg.
6 S. La Salle St. 150 S. Michigan
Delicious Luncheons Served
WM. S. BARBER, Manager

Quinn School of Music
59 E. Van Buren Street, CHICAGO
Violin, Piano, Vocal, All String Instruments and Drum
BANDS and ORCHESTRAS INSTRUCTED
Address CHARLES QUINN, Director

Berry & Plum
Correct FURNISHINGS for MEN
55 E. Madison Street, Chicago

Picture FRAMING
Art Dealer
G. A. GAIKING
4055 Broadway CHICAGO
1613 Orrington Avenue EVANSTON

Adolph Weinstein
SHOES OF QUALITY
For Men and Women Who Care
634 NORTH AVENUE CHICAGO

C. J. GUDERYAHN
Groceries and Meats
The Best of Everything at Lowest Market Prices
3916-18 BROADWAY Four Telephones, L.V. 5366

GEORGE ZIMMERMAN
Grocery and Market
2552 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO
Between Deming and Wrightwood
Orders Called for and Delivered
Tel. Lincoln 5716

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL WOOL
TRADE BRISK

Staple of All Descriptions Moving Fairly Freely—Some Replenishing of Stocks for Civilian Clothing Demands

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Wool of almost all descriptions has moved fairly freely during the last week in the Boston market. Whether these orders have been sold to arrive or whether they represent new transactions seems difficult to ascertain, but a better movement than in previous weeks seems assured.

Territory wools have sold fairly well with quotations somewhat higher. For best grade staple wools \$1.50 is being asked; for fine clothing wools, \$1.60@1.65; for medium clothing wools, \$1.45@1.55; for quarter-blood combing wools, \$1.25@1.30; for three-eighths blood combing wools, \$1.35@1.40; for half-blood combing wools, \$1.70@1.75, figuring all on the scored basis.

Fair inquiry is reported for fleeces, which are arriving in fair quantity, although business is rather quiet in the West. Ohio washed delaines show an advance of 2 cents over previous quotations. Half-blood combing wools have also advanced through the week; while half, three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools show an advance of 2 cents for the similar period, the latter being at 65¢@68 cents a pound.

Jeremiah Williams & Co. have purchased the clip of Noble & Carpody of Montana for 55¢ cents a pound. As high as 60 cents has been paid for the 90,000-pound clip of J. H. Clements of New Mexico. The average price received the past week in North Dakota for the last of this season's clip was 50 cents a pound.

Since it has been so difficult to obtain any large quantity of greasy wools with a prospect of having them secured within a short time thereafter, the scored lots have been in much better demand and consequently moving much better. South America Lincolns are quoted at 67¢@68 cents a pound, showing no advance, however, over last week's figures.

The Navy Department has signified its request to have more firms submit bids on contracts put out hereafter. In submitting samples at the warehouse of Brown & Adams under the Government plan for manufacturers, it is stated that no fine wools, unless cheaper than half-blood combing wools, burry or defective, no mixed grade clips of domestic wools in the original bags, and no staple half-blood wools need be offered.

Manufacturers not busy on Government orders have been in the market through the week to replenish stocks for civilian orders, possibly figuring that the 50 per cent of the supply withdrawn under the new plan will eventually lead to a shortage of desirable wools in the balance of the market. Whether this condition will come to pass is not known now, but recent figures proved that Boston had the largest supply of wool on hand of any of the cities at the time the last figures were compiled.

The shoddy manufacturers have sent out an appeal to all patriotic citizens to save their rags, thus helping to supply material for the army uniforms. Under the new specifications a large quantity of this material may be used, whereas formerly it was prohibited.

Government business is still commanding most attention and dealers are less willing to place new orders on civilian goods than heretofore, unless absolutely necessary. Both the wholesale and retail trades seem to be carrying less surplus stock, except where army and navy orders are still heavy.

A movement is in progress to combine the two associations for sheep and wool into one organization with the title of "American Sheep and Wool Bureau." Herbert C. Hoover asks the country to aid in conservation through the "More Sheep and Wool" campaign which has become a nation-wide movement.

The Government has sent out a call for bids to be opened next Tuesday on dry goods for the navy.

There is no great activity in the men's wear market. New lines of fancy worsteds, manipulated worsteds and all-worsted fabrics for the spring of 1918 have been opened through the week with prices higher than former quotations, but not much buying has been noted on lines opened. The dress goods trade cannot be said to be very active, either, buyers not equaling their usual amounts of purchases. Some few lines in the women's wear trade have not yet been opened, but are expected soon.

Additional business for the army and navy has been in progress in the worsted yarn market. Spinners are fairly busy and not very willing to take orders for spring of 1918 goods at present prices.

Texas wools have gone better for the week with quotations as follows: For fine 12-months wools, \$1.65@1.70; for fine eight-months wools, \$1.45@1.50.

The Cape clip for this year is well sold up.

Carpet wools remain about the same with few sales and prices firm. There has been some controversy over mills taking Government contracts which they knew they would not be able to fill in their own establishments, then assigning them to a smaller mill at a figure below their own bid, thus making a good profit on the transaction. Possibly the smaller mill not being able to take care of the entire amount allotted to it, has given the order to another mill at a still

lower figure. In view of these facts the Government is seeking a new way of assigning contracts by asking for more concerns' bids from which to make its choice.

FIGURES OF
NORWAY'S TRADE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Norway imported from the United States in 1915 \$50,000,000 of goods, as compared to imports of \$19,000,000 from the same source in 1914. At the same time her imports from Germany increased from \$40,000,000 to \$42,000,000, and those from Great Britain from \$43,000,000 to \$67,000,000.

Norway's exports to Germany in 1915 amounted to \$50,000,000, an increase of \$29,000,000 over the previous year. Her exports to Great Britain also increased from \$28,000,000 to \$53,000,000, and her exports to the United States decreased from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

The figures of the census bureau show that Great Britain supplied in 1915 25 per cent of Norway's imports, Germany 17 per cent and the United States 21 per cent. The figures of Norway's trade for 1915, it is announced, will show that her exports steadily diminished during that year, and that they have fallen still lower during the present year, because of the placing of an embargo upon the exports of many articles and because of the agitation which has spread throughout the country to induce the Government to forbid the export of all kinds of food products, except in exchange for supplies which Norway needs from other countries.

ST. PAUL ROAD
TRAFFIC GOOD

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Earling of the St. Paul road says: "New grain has begun to move, and it looks now like a quite active movement from this time. Threshing reports indicate larger yields than expected, and the average is larger than last year. St. Paul will have as large a grain tonnage this year as last, but not so much long haul, because in South Dakota and west of the Missouri River the yield is only 60 per cent. This is true in large part of Montana and Washington. Our territory is well fixed for coal."

"One feature of our freight traffic is the much heavier loading per car. During the past few months revenues show increases even when loading, measured by number of cars, shows a decrease. The reason for improvement is the cooperation of shippers, who have found that, regardless of classifications or maximum weights fixed by legislatures or commissions, it pays them to load to the car's capacity or as near it as possible."

"Our average train load also continues satisfactory. Average car movement is 35 to 38 miles daily, which is substantially better than last year. St. Paul's passenger business holds up relatively even better than the freight."

NEW TELEPHONE
STOCK ISSUE

Directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company Tuesday voted to increase the capital stock of the company by \$1,000,000, offering to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Aug. 28, the right to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of existing stock held on that date.

President Spaulding makes the following announcement in explanation of the use to which the proceeds from this stock issue were to be put: "The new money to be raised is to provide for the necessary construction to meet the needs of New England for telephone service, both for the special uses of the Government in connection with the war and for the general use of the public. On account of the war, with the consequent scarcity of materials and uncertainty of deliveries, the construction of telephone plants has been extremely difficult, but the needs have been met and the amount of new construction done and to be done this year will be in excess of the amount completed in previous years."

IMPORTATION OF
LUXURIES LESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Importation of luxuries has been reduced by war. A comparison by National City Bank shows that value of luxuries imported in fiscal year 1917 is somewhat less than in 1914, and as prices have been greatly advanced, quantity being imported is much below pre-war period. Measured by values alone, articles usually classed as "luxuries" fell below \$300,000,000 in fiscal year 1917, and in 1914 value aggregated \$313,000,000 with prices 33 to 50 per cent higher than in 1914.

In cotton laces alone value imported in 1914 was \$33,866,000, and in 1917 \$16,297,000, while in laces of silk and fibers 1917 value is also below 1914. Art works, which amounted to more than \$35,000,000 in 1914 imports, were in 1917 below \$23,000,000.

WAR STOCK PRICES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass	307	312
Atlas Powder	174	179
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124
Bilco, E. W.	475	525
do pf	75	83
Canadian Car & Foundry	28	33
do pf	88	93
Canadian Explosives	200	400
do pf	175	185
Coit Arms Co.	100	102
Fu Pont (new)	263	268
Hercules Powder	250	255
Niles-Bement-Pond	154	159
Standard Screw	320	330
Winchester Arms Co.	300	300

MARKETS BUREAU
FINDS SHIPMENTS
HAVE INCREASED

Carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from important distributing stations through the United States during the past week have been larger than the shipments to date at this time last year and in some cases have surpassed the total shipments of last season according to the weekly market review of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston today. Notwithstanding this increased supply sent throughout the country, wholesale prices in many instances are above last year and the retail prices have not reached the normal standard of quotations.

The report says, in part: "This past week 1224 cars of peaches or nearly 250 cars less than a week ago moved out of producing sections. In West Virginia, New Jersey and Oklahoma shipments are increasing while those from California are decreasing. California has shipped to date 2035 cars as compared with 1459 last year to the corresponding date. Prices have weakened slightly with New Jersey Carrots selling for \$2.25 per six-basket crate, o. b. as compared with \$2.40 to \$2.50 a week ago. West Virginia are jobbing at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per six-basket crate which is a decrease from the price of a week ago, when they brought from \$2 to \$2.50.

"Although 25 states shipped potatoes last week in carlots, New Jersey, with 1219 cars shipped more than twice as many as any other state. The movement from the eastern shippers of Virginia was 588 cars, a considerable decrease from the week previous. Minnesota's early crop of potatoes is now under way with 389 cars shipped this past week and a total of 598 to date, as compared with only 64 cars last year up to the corresponding time. Potato prices have steadily decreased during the past week. Eastern shippers of Virginia and Maryland are jobbing at \$2.50-\$2.55 per barrel as compared with \$3.25@5 a week ago. New Jersey Giants are selling \$5-\$1 per bushel, f. o. b., which is slightly less than the price they opened at. Total shipments for the past week were 3224 cars or 583 more than the week previous.

"This past week a total of 945 cars of cantaloupes or about 600 less than a week ago moved to market. The principal shipping regions were Turlock, Cal., Indiana, Delaware and Maryland. Turlock's are selling for \$1.50-\$2.50 as compared with prices of \$2.50-\$3 a week ago, while Indiana are jobbing at \$1.25-\$2.50 as compared with \$1.25-\$2.50 a week ago. Maryland's are also lower. Delawares were reported today as selling at 50 cents-\$1 per crate f. o. b. as compared with 55 cents 90 cents a year ago."

DIVIDENDS

South Penn Oil Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$5, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Pure Oil Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 24.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 4.

Becker Milling Company declared dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

California Packing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The American Coal Company of Allegheny County, has declared a dividend of \$5 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record at 3 p. m. Aug. 31.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to shareholders of record Aug. 24.

Montana Power Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Galena Signal Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The Motor Service Company of Pennsylvania has declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug. 21.

The directors of the Florida East Coast Railway Company have declared interest at the rate of 5 per cent on the \$25,000,000 general mortgage income 5 per cent 50-year gold bonds for the year ended June 30 last, payable Nov. 1.

Toledo Machine & Tool Company has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent holders of record Aug. 27, 1917. Of the \$3,000,000 authorized capital, there will be outstanding \$2,400,000 after this dividend is paid. The company paid a 100 per cent stock dividend in 1915.

UNION PACIFIC IMPROVEMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—On account of training camp activities, Union Pacific road is making improvements at Ft. Riley, Kan., on the main line, 135 miles west of Kansas City. The road is being double-tracked between Junction City and Manhattan, 20 miles. Improvements will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES
RUBBER COMPANY
PROFIT SHARING

Common Stock Accumulated in Market With View of Aiding Employees—Business Good

United States Rubber Company has accumulated approximately 40,000 shares of common stock in the open market in anticipation of what is termed a value-sharing plan. This stock has already been taken by employees at price paid by the company. None of the stock cost the company more than \$60 a share. Employees will have privilege of making payments over a term of years.

United States Rubber Company has had a profit-sharing plan in force for some years, but it has applied to all employees earning \$1300 a year or more. The new plan applies only to employees earning \$2500 or more.

Footwear sales this year should show a minimum of \$80,000,000; tire and mechanical goods sales \$90,000,000. These figures compare with 1915 as follows: Footwear, \$50,000,000; tires and mechanical goods, \$76,000,000. In other words, gross business for the current year should show a minimum of \$150,000,000, compared with \$126,000,000 in 1917. Sales may run as high as \$170,000,000.

The new interests which enter United States Rubber affairs in the current year are satisfied that the company has begun a period of great prosperity. They base this not only on present earnings but on prospects of much larger earnings through the company's excellent crude rubber position. In this connection President Colt recently said:

"All sorts of estimates have been made by various people as to what crude supplies will cost our companies. Some estimates have been as low as 2 1/2 cents a pound. The actual figures are 17 cents a pound. We have about \$10,000,000 invested in our far eastern plantations. About 15 per cent of our crude rubber requirements will be taken care of this year from our own plantations. This percentage will be increased to 25 per cent in 1918. By 1921 the company should secure about half of its crude rubber requirements from its own land."

The rubber which costs United States Rubber Company 17 cents a pound is now selling in the open market about 65 cents a pound. Directors of the company, confident of its big future, are anxious that employees share with them the profits of the years to come.

MIDDLESEX ROAD
RATE INCREASE
TO AID INCOME

Schedule of Fare Advances Expected to Add About \$60,000 to Revenues This Year

The new rate schedule of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway, the operating subsidiary of the Boston Suburban Electric Company, now in operation, allows the company to charge 8 cents on lines where traffic is lightest and 7 cents on lines where the traffic is medium. On lines where the traffic is heavy—between Newton and Waltham—the fare remains unchanged at 6 cents. Free transfers will be issued upon payment of cash fares where regular fares on each line are the same. From a 6 to a 7 or from a 7 to an 8-cent line, however, 1 cent will be charged for each transfer.

This new rate schedule should increase the revenues of the company this fiscal year by approximately \$60,000, according to an official, on the basis of the number of passengers carried during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and after deducting 10 per cent for loss in passenger traffic. If the original petition of the company had been granted, it was figured revenues would be increased by \$118,000.

The Middlesex & Boston system in the fiscal year ended June 30 last operated at a loss, due to the increase in wages and increased cost of materials. It is expected to do very much better this year with its increase in rate of fares.

The stockholders of the Boston Suburban Electric Company are pleased that the increase in fares may mean that they will share more liberally than they did last year in the earnings of the operating subsidiary. In the year ended June 30, 1917, the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway paid only 1 per cent in dividends, as compared with 3 1/2 per cent in 1916, and 4 per cent in 1915. These dividends all go to the Boston Suburban Electric Company as the operating subsidiary.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	980	995
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	107
Illinois Pipe	127	132
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102
Ohio Oil	382	387
Pacific Oil & Gas	353	358
Prairie Pipe	278	283
South Penn Oil	333	345
Standard Oil, California	218	223
Indiana	770	780
Kentucky	380	390
New Jersey	690	695
New York	235	238

WESTERN STATES ELECTRIC

An increase of 10.6 per cent is reported in the net earnings of Western States Gas & Electric Company for the month of July compared with July, 1916. Net for the year ended July 31 was 6.9 per cent ahead of net for corresponding previous year.

REAL ESTATE

Word has been received that the property at 213-221 Amory Street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold by D. Blakley Hoar and William H. Dunbar, trustees, to Frederick Holden and Robert B. Farrington. The property consists of five three-apartment houses and store, and 7731 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$21,600, of which \$4100 applies on the land. The parcel was bought for investment through the office of Robert Wade Williams at 19 Milk Street.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Among the Roxbury transactions reported today was the sale of the brick and frame buildings at 100 Gerard Street and at 75 Farnham Street, corner of Allerton Street, by Margaret Duncan to Anna D. Graham et al. Boston assessors value the property at \$30,900, which includes \$25,100 for the 33,253 square feet of land that figured in the deal. The frame dwelling and stable at 18 Albion Street, between Dudley and Clifton Streets, Dorchester, was also sold by Margaret Duncan to Anna D. Graham et al. The total assessment on this parcel is \$5000, of which \$1500 applies on 3750 square feet of land.

Announcement is made today that William F. Henry has sold the frame residence numbered 31 Dunreath Street, Roxbury. Caroline H. Redman bought the property and resold it to Frank E. Cliff. The total assessment is \$6800, including \$1000 on the 2475 square feet of land.

EAST AND SOUTH BOSTON

Final papers have been placed on record whereby Lucy A. Smith conveys to George E. Hamilton the 35,000 square feet of land valued at \$10,600, located in East Eighth Street through to Columbia Road, corner of Mt. Washington Place in South Boston.

East Boston sales reported today include the purchase by Benjamin H. Cohen from Samuel Lunin of the frame residence in Ottawa Street, near Shermans Street. This property is valued by the assessors for \$3100, of which \$800 applies on the 2640 square feet of land.

NORFOLK SALE

Lilly M. Hodges of Norfolk, Mass., has sold her estate in Medway and Lake streets to Mrs. Margaret P. Russell of Boston. There is an old colonial house, barn and 84 acres of land divided into tillage, pasture and woodland. Mrs. Russell has also purchased from William E. Mann a 25-acre parcel on the shore of Crystal Lake and a nine-acre parcel adjoining the Hodges farm. The sale was made through the office of Walter Channing Jr.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 990-998, Ward 6; Columbia Theater Co., T. W. Lamb; brick stores.
Cottage Rd., 151, Ward 23; Eleanor Weir; frame dwelling.
Ricker Ter., 5, Ward 26; N. J. Soderlander, Arthur G. Curtis; frame dwelling.
Cambridge St., 135, Ward 3; James J. McKernan; alter store and tenement.
Hensley St., 25-29, Ward 4; John A. Cronin; alter store and dwelling.

EDISON COMPANY
PROFIT SHARING

The Southern California Edison Company has filed with the California Railroad Commission application to set stock to its employees on a special payment plan. The company has 21,174 unsold shares of stock, which it has already offered to its stockholders at \$88 a share.

Stockholders bought 3826 of the 25,000 shares offered them, and the company now wants to sell 7000 shares to its department heads and officers; 5000 shares to other employees, and the remainder of the 25,000 shares to the general public. If the employees do not care for more, The employees are to pay \$38 a share, the general public \$59 a share cash and \$90 by installments.

PEANUT PRODUCTS
FACTORY PLANNED

TYLER, Tex.—One of the largest peanut products factory in the United States is to be constructed here by Woldut Grocery Company, at a cost of \$250,000. It will be equipped with machinery for manufacture of peanut oil, peanut butter and various by-products, including cake and meal for live stock feed. Prospects are favorable for more than 1,500,000 acres being planted in peanuts next season. To utilize this prospective production, many additional mills will be constructed.

OHIO CITIES GAS GAINS

Earnings of the Ohio Cities Gas Company for June and three months ended June 30, last, show these increases:

	1917	1916
June gross	\$753,923	\$626,767
Net after taxes	702,034	578,654
Three mos. gross	2,483,791	1,912,776
Net after taxes	2,289,798	1,776,538

*Prior to acquisition of Pure Oil Co.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is officially estimated that the advances in oil in the Mid-Continent field on Aug. 15 to \$1.90 per barrel and on Aug. 18 to \$2 a barrel will increase the gross earnings of the Cities Service Company by about \$240,000 a month.

NEW HOLDINGS
OF GLENROCK
OIL COMPANY

Acquires Interests of Concerns in Wyoming and Montana and Expects to Increase Output

The Glenrock Oil Company has been incorporated in Virginia with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares at a par value of \$10 each, all common stock. This company has recently acquired control of the Glenrock Petroleum Company, the Hall Oil Company, the Superior Petroleum Company, the Pilot-Butte Oil Company and the holdings of Messrs. Norbeck and Nickerson in the Pilot-Butte field. The property acquired consisting of an undivided interest with the Ohio Oil Company in leases of approximately 125 acres of oil lands in the Big Muddy field, situated next to the Merritt and the Midwest properties, also 430 acres additional in the Big Muddy field, an undivided half interest with the Ohio Oil Company, in 320 acres in the Elk Basin field, also practically the entire Pilot-Butte field, which consists of approximately 5400 acres. All the former properties are located in Wyoming, also 400 acres in the Dry Creek dome and 5400 acres in the Shield River dome in Montana, and 750 acres in the Big Pump dome in Montana.

The Pilot-Butte field is to be operated under the management of the Midwest Refining Company, which is now erecting a large tank on the ground and expect to begin soon on the construction of a pipe line to connect with their refinery at Grey Bull. The present production of the property consists of between 1500 and 2000 barrels. The Ohio Oil Company is now drilling four wells to the deep sand in the Big Muddy field. These are expected to come in very soon, and, as they are being drilled in a proved territory, should flow about the overage of the wells already in the sand, which is between 1000 and 2000 barrels a day.

The officers and directors, although not officially announced, will be composed mostly of oil men from Wyoming and Colorado, already identified with large interests in that section.

R. C. Megargel & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have organized a syndicate to underwrite 100,000 shares of this stock, which is expected to be put on the market soon. This syndicate has already been heavily oversubscribed. The offering price has not yet been determined.

At the moment the cable rate on Switzerland is quoted in New York about 4.42, the meaning being that \$1 will purchase 4.42 Swiss francs, as Swiss remittances are among those exchanged locally quoted in terms of themselves. As a pair of Swiss francs is approximately 5.18 francs, their price is accordingly at a premium, and in computing percentage of premium it is necessary to divide current price into the difference between par and the current price, as in case of all exchanges the rate for which is expressed in terms of themselves. Present premium on Swiss franc amounts, therefore, to approximately 17 per cent.

SECURITIES ARE
SOLD AT AUCTION

Following named securities were sold at public auction today: 37 First National Bank 4 1/2; off 1 1/4; 6 National Shawmut Bank 205, unchanged; 20 Ludlow Manufacturing Association 151, off 1/4; 20 Hood Rubber common 125, unchanged; 15 Remington Typewriter 68, unchanged; 10 National Shawmut Bank 210, unchanged; 4 Hood Rubber common rights 4 1/2, off 1/2.

ROCK ISLAND
CROP REPORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rock Island road's weekly crop report says weather in northern territory lately has been generally favorable for all crops, corn making very good progress. Threshing of oats is practically completed and with large yield in Illinois, averaging from 75 to 100 bushels an acre, which is heaviest yield on record. Weather in southern section was quite favorable for crops. There was sufficient rainfall to supply requirements. Corn is in good condition, although in sections of Kansas yield will be light. Cotton is in good condition, being greatly benefited by recent rains. Pastures are in good condition.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations of foreign exchange are: Demand sterling 4.75; cables 4.76-16; 60-day bills nominally 4.72 and 90 days 4.70; franc cables 5.76 1/2, checks 5.77 1/2; lire cables 7.43, checks 7.44; Swiss cables 4.39, checks 4.41; gulder cables 41 15-16, checks 41 1/4; peseta cables 22.67, checks 22.55; ruble cables 21.15, checks 25; Stockholm cables 33.50, checks 33.20; Christiania cables 30.60, checks 30.30; Copenhagen cables 30.35, checks 30.10.

MERCHANDISE IN BOND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Imported merchandise in bonded warehouses June 30, was \$68,271,479, a decrease of \$29,756,615 from June 30, 1916. About four-fifths is from New York, which reports \$55,733,156, compared with \$75,513,581 for June, 1916. Sugar shows the largest reduction, quantity June 30, 1916, being 456,687,541 pounds, valued at \$19,469,836, compared with 197,638,557 pounds, valued at \$8,976,18

SELECTING OF CAREERS FOR YOUTH OF SPAIN

Difficulties Arise on Account of Crowded Professions—Entry of Women New Factor

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—It is somewhat curious to discover that among the middle and better classes of Spain there is much anxiety, to which expression has been given of late, for the future careers of their young men. Thanks to state prodigality, and thanks to influence also, it has been a fine thing in the past to be a favored employee of the nation in almost any capacity. But this has inevitably resulted in the supply being much greater than the demand, and in hardly any instance more so than in that of the army where there are, so it is said, more officers in proportion to the number of men than have ever been seen in any army before. Then in Spain, despite the fact that the grandees are taking to directing the mercantile and industrial by no means offer the same attractions to the youth of social position and personal attainments as in other European countries and America. With the political future of the country such an extreme uncertainty, fathers of families feel themselves in much difficulty in these days. Some remarkable facts and figures are adduced. The entrance examinations have just been held at the military academies. At Segovia no fewer than 559 boys presented themselves for the examination for 25 places. At the school of infantry there were more than 2000 competitors for 300 places, and in the other academies somewhat similar proportions were maintained. It inevitably follows that the examinations are made far more severe. A few years ago the examinations were famous for their benevolence; it is no longer so. From one point of view this is right and excellent, but the cost and difficulty of preparing for an examination in which the chances appear to be so heavily against the candidates must also be taken into consideration.

In the professions the overflow of young men is again most remarkable. From the universities there issues a long and ceaseless stream of young lawyers for whom there never will be cases. It is lamented that in the case of the civil service, employment in which was once so much coveted, entrance by competitive examination is now the regular thing and consequently the influence of ministers does not count for what once it did. With so much competition the problem of the fathers as to the destiny of their sons becomes extremely difficult. Those who have not substantial fortunes and cannot allow their children an income sufficient for their needs are disturbed as they think now of the difficulty of earning the daily bread, and the difficulty in such cases seems to increase almost every day.

In other countries," says Señor Luis Araya-Costa in making gloomy consideration of this matter, "where industry and commerce find themselves more developed than in Spain, it is frequently the case that the boys and girls have been admitted to various occupations—very lucrative, indeed, some of them—that the great industrial and commercial houses offer to those who are qualified by intelligence, honesty, and industry. In Spain this door is almost closed. Our commerce and our industry offer very little. A new element of difficulty has arisen with the competition by the women. For 10 places in the Escuela Superior de Magisterio recently there were 200 girl competitors. Great attention is now being given to electrical and mechanical engineering. So great has been the excess of supply over demand in trained pupils that nobody goes now to the School of Mines, and those who pass through the engineering schools are often obliged to wait many years before their turn arrives for any special appointment. As to the youth of the country entering directly upon agricultural, industrial or mercantile operations on their own account a somewhat pathetic confession is made by the critic. He murmurs that Spain is hardly educated up to this as yet, the young men, and their fathers for them, like certain others, even small ones, and they have a special preference for state offices. "For," says he, "to devote oneself to business has the inconvenience that capital is needed for it, and the capital is not always secure in these undertakings. For a better prospect of gain there is greater risk, and not everybody is strong enough to come out badly from a transaction and trust to another one to repair the loss. Therefore the old-established Spanish system of dedicating the young men to the military career and to the public services is not wanting in some logical basis among its many disadvantages. It is true that the state salaries are very small, incredibly small perhaps, but there is the certainty, and the tranquillity of life, and at least those who draw their money from the state need have no fear of ever having to beg for alms."

However, it is urged that the presidents of chambers of commerce and leaders of agricultural and industrial enterprises of various kinds should make some public indication of the commercial lines to which the youths of the country might apply themselves to the best advantage.

with the war. There was no need to disguise the fact, he said, that the war was bringing about great social revolutions. Everything in the future depended on how men like those present gave the body politic the right lead.

Referring to the changes at the Admiralty, Sir Edward declared he had nothing to do with leaving the Admiralty. He was sorry to leave it. Nobody could be associated with the sailors, even for so short a time as he was, without learning to love them and their work. He had, however, been told that he would be more useful to the State elsewhere, and at this time he considered every man was in duty bound to go where he was called.

Sir Edward Carson then took up the cudgels in defense of the navy. He took great exception to certain headlines in the press such as "What is the Navy Doing?" He wondered if the people who wrote these headlines ever tried to realize that the vast seas of the world were patrolled and ruled by the English Navy. Did the people who wrote the headlines ever picture the life every sailor who was serving was called upon to lead? Did such people realize that every morsel of food they ate they owed to the exertions of the British Navy?

For his own part, he declared with all his heart he had never met more courageous, determined or loyal men than those in His Majesty's Navy. And he publicly tendered to them one and all his thanks for the assistance and the confidence they had given him while he was First Lord.

Sir Edward Carson, in thanking the Lord Mayor for his hospitality, said that while they longed for peace they would never agree to it while Prussianism was prepared to trample under foot those liberties which a long series of ages had won and handed down to them. He had read the new German chancellor's speech and it did not differ much from many he had read before. If the Germans wanted peace Britons were prepared to treat, not with Prussianism, but with the rest of the German nation, first making it a condition that the Germans withdraw their troops behind the Rhine. When Germany had shown something like contrition for the wrongs and outrages against humanity committed in Belgium, the north of France, in Serbia and elsewhere, then the peace-loving people of Great Britain would willingly enter into negotiations for release of the world from the terrors of arms. Peace, however, could not bring back all the men who had gone, and they owed it to those who would never return to make such a peace as would be a real peace, in order that their sacrifices should not have been made in vain.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Wallace Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who goes to France to assist General Pershing in construction of the railways that are to keep his forces in touch with their base of supplies on the coast, is a Yale graduate and honorary A. M., who, on leaving college in 1886, went into the car shops at Altoona as an apprentice. In 1899, he was made fifth vice president of the company. In May, 1912, he was made vice-president, in charge of operations on the entire system. Between 1886, when he was an apprentice, and 1899, Mr. Atterbury, after the fashion of the concern which he serves, was learning the business "from the ground up," and was serving, successively, as road foreman, assistant engineer, motive power, master mechanic, general superintendent of motive power, and general manager. Sometimes he was on one division and sometimes on another. He earned his place, not by influence, or any other factor save sheer proved ability. He represents hundreds of university-educated American youth who have chosen railroading as a calling, and who mastered it as they would have law or engineering. His fitness for the place he is to fill in France while on leave of absence, is obviously unusually high.

Russell H. Chittenden, professor at Yale since 1882, and dean of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale since 1898, is chairman of the advisory committee on food utilization, working with and under the Food Commission headed by Mr. Hoover. Professor Chittenden is the author of standard books on nutrition. He has repeatedly served on international and national commissions studying economic phases of society, and it was quite natural that, when he volunteered for service under Mr. Hoover, he should have been accepted and set at work guiding the food utilization committee's deliberations and actions.

John F. Hyland, Tammany Hall's choice of a candidate to run for the mayoralty of New York City, against the present Mayor, John P. Mitchell, at the coming election, is a native of Greene County, New York State, where he attended the public schools. He soon left home for New York City, became a track walker, then a locomotive fireman, and then an engineer. Ambitious, thrifty, and bound to rise, he saved his earnings, studied nights, and later entered the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1897. He then became a Democratic politician in Kings County, served the local machine loyally, and in the course of time was made a city magistrate in Brooklyn. Mayor McClellan making him a judge. In 1915 he was named as a county judge in Kings County, and at a popular election later he was confirmed in the post. Apart from his recent personal attacks on Mayor Mitchell he is an unknown personality to the voters of the five boroughs, and neither his past record as a judge nor his future declarations on issues which he will stand for in the election, can obscure the fact that he is without any such training for the post as his rival has had. His choice by Tammany's chief, Mr. Murphy, already has hastened revolt against his nomination and election among Democrats nominally identified with Tammany.

Raymond Allen Pearson, recently summoned to be an assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, comes from Ames, Ia. Cornell University educated him in the fundamentals of natural science. He specialized in agriculture, and on the basis of his record was summoned to the Department of Agriculture in Washington to be chief of its dairy division. For seven years he held this post and created the system by which the division has since been run. In 1902 he entered business for awhile as expert adviser to one of the great milk marketing companies of the country; but was soon called to Cornell to be professor of the dairy industry. New York State then made him commissioner of agriculture, and for four years he served the Empire State. Then one of the finest of the agricultural colleges of the mid-West, that of Iowa, chose him for president, and there he has been since 1912. In him the nation gets an undisputed expert.

Miss Eleanor Frances Rathbone is well known for her interest in civic affairs and the industrial employment of women. The youngest daughter of William Rathbone, of Greenbank, Liverpool, formerly Liberal M. P. for that city, and later for Carnarvonshire, North Wales, Miss Rathbone was educated at Somerville College, Oxford, where she graduated in the Honours School taking a second. A devoted worker for the cause of Woman Suffrage, she also found time to serve for some years as a Governor of Somerville. She has done good work for modern education upon the Council of Liverpool University, and she is the only woman member of the Liverpool City Council. Upon the outbreak of the war she was asked by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool to organize the work of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association. At the moment she is drawing attention to it as an anomalous commission in the Representation of the People Bill of the extension of the Local Government Franchise to married women.

Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, named to be Adjutant-General, that is, the administrative head of the military forces of the State of New York that survive after the merger of the national guard with the national army, has had a varied career as lawyer, business man, diplomatist, and as military organizer. He made a brilliant record as American Minister to the Argentine Republic from 1909 to 1911. Resuming law practice at the same time, he became much interested in extension of the foreign trade of the United States, and for several years he served with distinction on an important committee of the Cham-

ber of Commerce of the United States, a committee named to induce export trade gains. In the 1912 and 1916 presidential campaigns he served the Republican party loyally. His military experience has been gained mainly while serving on the staffs of two governors of New York State. When a student at Yale Mr. Sherrill was a famous athlete, and his interest in intercollegiate athletics has been keen ever since. As a gentleman of leisure and taste he used to travel over Europe, studying lovingly and with intelligent appreciation his art, especially the work of the men in France, Italy and Great Britain who had made masterpieces of stained glass, and the architects and sculptors, dealing with this theme. He also is a critic of the Monroe Doctrine as traditionally interpreted, and he has published his views as to re-statement of the doctrine made necessary by the war.

California Fruit Shippers
LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—Southern Pacific officials estimate that the movement of California grapes, now begun, will approximate 11,000 cars, which represents an increase of a little more than 10 per cent over last year's total. Malagas and Tokays are moving rapidly, constituting some 60 per cent of the shipments thus far made. The vineyards of California are destined to play an increasing part in promoting the economic prosperity of the State, even should the campaign for national prohibition culminate in the prospects for this year's shipments we read the prophecy of possibilities the wine-makers never dreamed of.

American Indians and the War
NEW YORK HERALD—That Indians are permitted and even encouraged to serve in the United States Navy are facts which have attracted popular attention recently through the appearance in New York streets of young unformed "redmen" attached to warships in the harbor. Especially interesting is this policy of the navy in view of the fact that hundreds of other Indians are petitioning Washington for permission to enlist in the army. The Indian sailors are declared by their officers to be loyal, industrious, obedient and faithful. So highly are they regarded that they may attain a rating. If some of these "original Americans" are permitted to join the navy it is but just that others be permitted to join the army, and all those citizens who have interested themselves in the welfare of these wards of the nation are eager that Congress should give its consent to the organization of Indian regiments. As scouts and dispatch riders the Indians have proved their mettle in many battles and it is quite certain that if their desire to go to France is gratified they will add glory to American arms.

Bean Crop in the United States
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—Among the important food crops, ranking next to wheat, corn and potatoes is the army and navy bean. Last year the only states that produced as much as a million bushels were Michigan, California and New York. This year several states will produce much more than that. Michigan will produce 8,000,000 bushels, which is almost equal to the entire crop of 1916. California follows with 7,268,000 bushels; New York, 2,835,000 bushels; Colorado with 2,601,000 bushels, or 22,141,000 bushels in all. Multiply last year's crop by three and the total is not much over the estimate of 1917. Beans form a very important part of the rations issued to the soldiers in every country. They are concentrated food, will keep a long time in almost any climate and can be transported long distances without shrinkage or deterioration. The bean allowance to soldiers is a bushel to 600 rations, which makes a total of 8,856,400,000 rations, or a full year's rations for 27,000,000 soldiers.

PALAZZO CHIGI AT ROME
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—That fine Seventeenth Century building, the Palazzo Chigi is to be the seat of the Ministry for the Colonies, and with a view to the preservation of its artistic and historic features under its new conditions, it has been visited by the governing bodies of the chief artistic and architectural societies of the Institute of the Belli Arti, the Society of Italian Engineers and Architects, the International Artists Association and of several other societies of the same kind met and gave it as their opinion that neither utilitarian considerations, nor well intentioned pseudo-artistic attempts at alterations, must be allowed to interfere with the characteristic architecture of the old Roman palace. They expressed the opinion that the arcades of the portico in the courtyard as well as those in the grand vestibule should be left open and that the principal rooms, or, as they are called in Rome, the "appartamenti nobili" should not be altered in any way, and that no new architectural or decorative elements should be allowed to interfere with the fine simplicity of the splendid renaissance building. At the same time, the representatives of the societies in question emphasized the need for putting the work which would have to be done in order to prepare the palace for its new occupants into the hands of thoroughly competent people who would appreciate the importance of their task. They then forwarded copies of the conclusions to which they had come to the Ministers of Public Instruction, the Colonies and Public Works.

W. R. HEARST NAMED FOR MAYOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Petitions designating William R. Hearst as a candidate for Mayor in the Democratic primary were filed last night with the Board of Electors by over 3500 Hearst followers. Whether Mr. Hearst will run in the primary could not be learned last night, as Mr. Hearst is in California and his representative here would not say what action is to be taken.

SUFFRAGISTS NOT TO APPEAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.—No appeal is to be taken in the cases of the six suffrage pickets who are serving a 30-days sentence in the district workhouse at Occoquan, Va., according to the outcome of a conference held between Miss Lucy Burns, acting chairman of the National Woman's Party, and the detained women.

FIELD GLASSES
RUY, ILL. EXCHANGE
Telescopes, Field Glasses, Binoculars, Microscopes, Sextants, etc.
E. B. ESAC, 20 John St., New York City

CHILDREN'S BOARD WANTED
WANTED—Redeemed Protestant home to receive as paying guest refined girl of school age; give particulars and religion; answer pro-pity. Address E. 12, Monitor Office, Boston.

MR. DE VALERA MAKES A STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Mr. de Valera, the newly elected member for East Clare, has not wasted much time in the matter of declaring the faith that is in him, for he has stated boldly that he wants complete and absolute independence of England, and that if Ulster attempts to stand in the way of this goal, he would coerce Ulster. He claimed that the Sinn Fein Party would stick to the essential part of Parnell's policy which was organization at home. If they proceeded with determination they would obtain their rights by fighting for them in every way in their power. They would not entirely eliminate the idea of physical force. Moral suasion would not have much effect on John Bull, if he knew he could not be met with anything else. They (Sinn Feiners) were out in the open, bold and determined; but they would always use common sense. Their program was abstention from Parliament; the arming and equipment of themselves to maintain their rights and to win their rights whenever they got the chance. The Irish people must also be organized to prevent the imposition of unjust taxes. These taxes could be resisted in the same way as unjust rents were resisted.

There is one good thing about Mr. de Valera's statement. It is refreshingly straight. Being so refreshingly straight, and the plurality in East Clare having been so very decided, one would have thought that Mr. de Valera's statement would be accepted at its face value, as it is undoubtedly offered, but the different parties have set themselves to explain that Mr. de Valera was acting like a good bargainer and demanding more than he ultimately was willing to take, that he wants to injure the Nationalists and so on. Not so the Ulsterman, who sees in East Clare the downfall of the Constitutional Nationalist Party and the triumph of revolutionary propaganda. He sees in de Valera a man fit to lead a revolutionary movement, and he has carefully noted the program set out above. He sees here no bargainer, but an out-and-out revolutionary, and he turns to the British Government to pacify the country which has drifted into such a state. He sees here no lovely and golden opportunity for uniting with the official Nationalists who never had a good word to say for him, and he calls on the Government to use its powers, and not look to him to take over the job already so badly muddled. These are the considerations that drive many to ask what the effect of East Clare upon the convention may be. Many replies are frankly pessimistic, and none are optimistic. There is, however, a body of opinion inclined toward the possibility that the convention will be fruitful, and will evolve a settlement.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming plurality for Sinn Fein in East Clare and the statement that Sinn Fein is sweeping the country, there is undoubtedly a very strong and steady conservative element in Nationalist Ireland which would prefer uniting with Ulster than being coerced (with Ulster) by Sinn Fein, and there is a growing tendency in Ulster to recognize that Ulster, being united with official nationalism, the Government of the country could be better, as it could not by any stretch of imagination be worse than under Castle rule. Meanwhile the Independent rails at the Irish Party; in fact nearly all the Nationalist papers, except the Freeman and its friends, indulge in some condemnation of the party. The party, however, points to its records, which are not inconsiderable, but that political ingratitude which has been tasted by every party in its turn is now being experienced by the Irish Nationalist.

HEARING SET ON CLOTHING WAGE
The men's clothing and raincoat wage board established by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has handed in a report unanimously recommending that experienced adult women employed in Massachusetts men's clothing and raincoat factories be paid not less than \$9 for a full week's work. The commission has provisionally approved these recommendations and will hold a public hearing for employers, employees and other interested parties on Friday, Aug. 31, at 11 a. m. in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission on the seventh floor of the new Albion Building, 1 Beacon Street.

GROWING CROPS A NECESSITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—County agricultural agents of North Carolina have been asked by the state director of county work to teach farmers that there is an economic necessity that all agricultural lands of the state have some growing crops on them this fall and winter. Cover crops in the winter, it is contended, will furnish cheap food for live stock and replenish the soil.

ROOMS TO LET
FOR SALE
380-Acre Grain and Stock Farm
Good soil, level and gently rolling, some rich bottom land; located in Mercer County, Illinois; price \$30,000.00. Call F. LUNDY, 415 Belmont St., Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

CLASSIFIED EDUCATIONAL

Achieve Your Aim

To become a successful Accountant, Book-keeper, Stenographer, Secretary or Commercial Teacher—you should prepare NOW at the

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON

Where a large staff of experienced Instructors—and every facility for your convenience and comfort—assure rapid progress along these five lines:

GENERAL COMMERCIAL SECRETARIAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMERCIAL TEACHER

Write, phone or call for full information
No agents, canvassers or solicitors employed
Bryant & Stratton Commercial School
334 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
52nd Year Begins Tuesday, Sept. 4th
Evening Sessions Begin October 1st

MISCELLANEOUS

APARTMENTS TO LET
Jamaica Plain
Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

POINT OF PINES
On the beach, to rent, beautiful new 7-room apartment, all modern conveniences; hot water heat. Apply on premises, 666 Highland, or call Rev. E. J. MONTGOMERY, Boston.

ROXBURY—In a desirable and convenient neighborhood, a pretty flat, apt. of 6 rms. and bath; modern improvements; terms very moderate. Address: X-15, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOKLINE—6 large rooms; maid's bath; never occupied. Phone 6309-M or call 150 Coolidge St., Suite 1, Monday to Friday only.

REAL ESTATE
PECAN ORCHARD
The paper shell pecan industry is on a stable basis. The demand for these nuts is growing and prices show a tendency to increase. We have for sale 20 acres of developed paper shell pecan trees, 2 1/2 years old, choicest varieties. This orchard has had the best of care, is located in recognized paper shell pecan district and is due to bear profitably in 1918. Will sell whole tract or divide in five or ten acres at the very reasonable price of \$400 per acre. Strict investigation invited. Satisfactory arrangements can be made with us for cultivating orchards and investing nuts if desired. GEO. F. TOWNE CO., 1211-110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
Secure well-built, 10-room house; restricted neighborhood; always occupied by owner; screens, awnings and storm windows, 65 m. to your own broker, W. W. MURKIN, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MAINE
MAINE
DESIRABLE SUMMER HOME
FOR SALE—On Kennebec River, Maine, near Richmond, 100 acres; 1000 ft. of water; beautiful outlook; constant good water; fruit; excellent soil; price \$1800, or will rent. H. FRANK, 11 S. 9th St., Philadelphia.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
"EIM FARM" with best equipped farm buildings, 100 acres, 1000 ft. of water; business; half million timber; near station; send postal card catalog describing 600 other farms. Tel. Back Bay 2465-H. HOLBROOK, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS
FOR SALE
380-Acre Grain and Stock Farm
Good soil, level and gently rolling, some rich bottom land; located in Mercer County, Illinois; price \$30,000.00. Call F. LUNDY, 415 Belmont St., Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

ROOMS TO LET
FURNISHED RACK BAY ROOMS, also suite of three, bath, and kitchen, near Y. M. C. A., Boston, or phone Back Bay 2513-J.

BELFAST HONORS SIR EDWARD CARSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—Sir Edward Carson recently visited Belfast for the purpose of having the freedom of the city conferred upon him. In replying to the presentation, Sir Edward said he did not intend to make any political observations that day. He referred to the remarkable progress made by Belfast and declared it would not end

WAR SUMMARIES TO BE ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A policy for the publication of official weekly war summaries has been adopted at the War Department and the first statement will presently be given out. Secretary Baker announces that he will go just as far as the military advisers of the Government think wise toward informing the public as to what is in progress. When the United States troops get into action in France daily statements probably will be issued, founded upon the reports from General Pershing.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have just been issued:
Capt. James A. Uilo, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to Maj. Charles G. Morton, U. S. A., for appointment and duty as aide-camp on his staff.
Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Frank B. Davis, Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieut. Ergen L. Craun, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from service.
First Lieut. George R. Metcalf Jr., Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty.
First Lieut. Julian C. Warner, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Springfield, Mass.
Lieut. Col. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Department, will proceed to San Antonio arsenal, Texas, and resume command.
Capt. Karl J. Zellner, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.
First Lieut. Scott E. Gillmore, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.
Capt. John W. Cutler, First Lieut. Jarvis C. Marble, Capt. Louis S. Hall, and First Lieut. G. Elkins Knable, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty and the latter will proceed to Washington. Capt. R. M. Lucas, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.
First Lieut. Lawrence H. Landis, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Springfield Armory.
First Lieut. Henry J. O'Neill, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.
The following officers of the engineer officers' reserve corps now at the engineer training camps are placed on active duty at the camps: At Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, Capt. Walter K. Adams, Second Lieut. Monroe P. Smith. In the vicinity of Washington, Second Lieut. Ellsworth B. Tolman.

"BOOTLEGGERS" TAKEN

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Three alleged "bootleggers," John Doty, Joseph Noyes, both of this city, and George Robillard of Pittsfield were turned over to federal authorities at yesterday's session of the municipal court. Mayor White of Holyoke says "There will be no mercy shown any liquor dealer who sell or gives liquor to any man in uniform or who knowingly sells or gives liquor to persons who he knows or thinks is likely to give or sell it to soldiers. These are war times and war conditions prevail."

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

POSTHUMOUS POEMS
BY A. C. SWINBURNE

"Posthumous Poems" by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Edited by Edmund Gosse, C. B. and Thomas James Wise. William Heinemann, London. 6s. net.

In the preface which he contributes to this collection of posthumous poems Mr. Gosse hints that a section of Swinburne's lyrical writings at present remaining under the guardianship of himself and his collaborator, Mr. Wise, may one day be given to a world that is steadily growing "less censorious and more willing to be amused"; but not yet. After reading the collection of border ballads and miscellaneous poems, now published for the first time, one is tempted to hope that Mr. Gosse will soon be induced to believe that the world is ready to welcome the lyrics he so jealously guards.

The history which he gives of the discovery of the poems now published is in itself interesting. The greater part of them appear to have been concealed in packages, with which Swinburne's sitting-room was littered, and the contents were unknown to Watts-Dunton. These parcels contained a miscellaneous collection of bills, letters, proofs, and some MSS. in prose and verse. As time went on, these packages accumulated, and it can easily be imagined by anyone who has had experience in sorting papers how prolonged must have been the task of the editors examining and verifying the poems. It was not until 1913, when Mr. Wise, who associated Mr. Gosse with him in his labors, was satisfied that "no more early poetry of a nature fitted for publication would turn up," that the editors were able to begin arranging the discovered MSS., and it is instructive to note that Watts-Dunton was not associated with them in the work, as "his interest in the matter had become entirely a financial one."

Among the undergraduate poems to be found in the volume is that upon Sir John Franklin, Swinburne's second attempt for the Newdigate prize, and it will generally be conceded that Mr. Gosse's tribute to its melody and dignity is well founded. To Swinburne the sea was a sure inspiration, and the strength of it is to be seen in the lines, "Evening by the Sea," a short poem of distinct beauty. The "Ode to Mazzini," which is distinguished by lines of deep and eloquent feeling, and which was printed eight years ago privately by Mr. Wise, is based not upon his copy, from which two strophes are missing, but upon a copy of the MS. that Miss Isabel Swinburne bequeathed last year to the British Museum, so that the missing strophes are now given.

As "imitations" peculiar interest attaches to the border ballads in this volume. They are a further revelation of Swinburne's genius, and show that personal experience is not absolutely necessary to its expression. Why, it will almost inevitably be asked, did not Swinburne publish them at the time they were written? The reason is satisfactorily explained by Mr. Gosse. It might be thought that Swinburne's brilliant imagery of language, even his mastery of phrase, would militate against a successful attempt to reproduce the rugged simplicity of the early Northumbrian minstrel; yet the depth of his poetic insight and the greatness of his genius enabled him to construct his ballads with a skill so consummate that they might pass for originals. This Morris realized, for when it was proposed that he should ask Swinburne to complete for him the project of making a selection of border ballads, which he found himself unable to accomplish, he replied, "Oh, no! that would never do. He would be writing in verses that no one would be able to tell from the original stuff." Morris had accurately gauged Swinburne's power to reproduce a form of poetry telling in its rough simplicity and wholly dissimilar in the texture of its style to the rest of his writings.

Swinburne, as Mr. Gosse shows, had found a compelling attraction in Scott's "Border Minstrelsy," which contained a large number of imitations. Scott held the true ballad to be "too rough for direct imitation," and was followed by others, until past the middle of the Nineteenth Century, who maintained the original ballads to be so rugged as to be "agreeable only when polished and improved"; Rossetti and Morris even regarded the ballads which now first see the light as too rough for publication. Fortunately Swinburne, conscious of his power and convinced that he could attempt with success poetry identical in its narrative strength and simplicity with the Northumbrian ballad, preserved his MSS., and we have to thank Mr. Gosse and Mr. Wise for confuting by their publication the long-prevailing notion that a "modern ballad must be neater, smoother, and less savage than a genuine product of the old Northumbrian border."

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Nelson's Last Days. In its entirety is being reprinted by Ekin Matthews from the original. This diary, which is known also as Nelson's memorandum book, or private journal, covers the few weeks from Sept. 13, 1805, to Trafalgar day, Oct. 21. It has been preserved in its original state at Somerset House.

The day upon which the various literary treasures were for auction at the recent Red Cross sale at Christie's was one of the most successful of the 13 days over which the sale lasted. Though there were numerous amateur buyers, the book dealers were the largest buyers. A first edition of William Blake's "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," which F. P. Osmonston had presented, was purchased after much competition by Stephens & Brown for

the sum of £350. The fourth Shakespeare folio, presented by C. E. Jeffcock, with numerous MS. alterations and additions, presumably by Sir Thomas Hamner, was another item which aroused keen competition. It realized £190. The Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer's works was purchased for £295, and the Edinburgh Stevenson, as issued, 1894-1899, which was presented by Alfred Sutro, fell to A. S. Watt, the literary agent.

A good deal has been written from time to time upon the history of the Middle Ages and for long Hallam's volumes have held the field. In the light of modern research, Hallam's work needs supplementing, and Mr. Prentice Orton in "Outlines of Medieval History," published by the Cambridge University Press, has given a comprehensive survey of the ideals of those ages which are comprised within the period dating from the year 395, when the Empire was divided into East and West, till the opening up of the new world at the close of the Fifteenth Century. Mr. Orton deals fully in his introduction with what he considers to be the essential features of the "Middle Ages."

The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society has inaugurated a series of "Records of the Western Marches." The first volume of the series is Robert Edgar's "An Introduction to the History of Dumfriesshire," edited by R. C. Reid. The MS. of this work, now printed for the first time, was written about the middle of the Eighteenth Century and possesses considerable antiquarian interest. The work is one of value to archaeologists, for Edgar was much interested in civic improvements, and to students of topography and Scottish social history the value of the work is much enhanced by the editor's learned notes. The work is published by Maxwell.

George W. Blackwood of William Blackwood & Sons has recently given publicity to an interesting piece of literary history. Sir Walter Scott's last contributions to Blackwood's Magazine, he states, appeared in the number for July, 1826, and is entitled "The Omen." A statement has been made that Scott was only "a contributor by proxy" to "Maga." Mr. Blackwood, in traversing the correctness of this statement, quotes a letter from Scott to the Duke of Buccleuch, dated Nov. 20, 1818, in which Scott says; "I can scribble as fast in the Court of Sessions as anywhere else without the least loss of time or hindrance of business. At the same time I cannot help laughing at the miscellaneous trash I have been putting out of my hand and the various motives which made me undertake the jobs. An article for the Edinburgh Review—this for the love of Jeffrey, the Editor—the first for 10 years. Do, being the article 'Drama,' for the Encyclopedia—this for the sake of Mr. Constable, the Publisher. Do for the Blackwoodian Magazine—this for the love of the cause I espoused."

The publications of Mr. Gosse's "Life of Swinburne" will have stimulated public curiosity with regard to the posthumous works, of which passing notice is to be found in Mr. Gosse's pages. Only 12 months ago many of Swinburne's letters changed hands at public auction, many of which related to his publications and some to his misunderstandings with the Spectator and Pall Mall Gazette. In one of these letters he requests that no copy of the second series of "Poems and Ballads" be sent to the first of these periodicals in consequence of its "deliberate neglect to acknowledge and repeated persistent resolution to ignore the existence of previous publications." When he found each of these periodicals praising one of his volumes he remarked that he thought "the world must be coming to an end."

In the hands of anyone capable of expanding in an arresting manner the outlined tales in "Stories for the Hour" by Natalie Niemeyer, formerly scholar of Somerville College, Oxford, her volume should prove of value in the unfolding to children the meaning of national growth. History based upon sound authorities can be conveyed in no better way to young children than by a skillful story-teller. The book is published by Harparr.

The story of "The Life and Work of John Richard Illingworth," edited by his wife, and published by John Murray, is that of a man who at the outset of his career felt that he was living at a time "when a resetting of truth, a restatement of it in more adequate language, has become imperatively necessary." A chapter by the Rev. Wilfred Richmond shows how far Illingworth succeeded in his effort at such a restatement which was his life work. Of his writings the Bishop of Oxford writes in a preface to the volume that they have been "more quoted by other philosophical and religious writers than the works of any of his contemporaries."

In collaboration with C. Sinclair, W. H. Barker, formerly principal of the Government Training Institution at Accra, has published through Messrs. Harparr an illustrated collection of "West African Folk Tales." These tales of the Negro, which have been collected on the Gold Coast of Africa, will probably be new to most folklorists.

It is stated that the musical library of Dr. W. H. Cummings, which was recently sold at Sotheby's and realized £6488, occupied the space of a quarter of a mile. The amount of space occupied by some large private libraries has exceeded this considerably, and that taken up by books in the British Museum runs into many miles.

LOOKING FORWARD
TO CANADA'S NEW ERA

"The New Era in Canada." Essays dealing with the upbuilding of the Canadian Government. Edited by J. O. Miller, principal of Ridley College. Dutton & Co. New York. \$1.75 net.

Many are the momentous problems of this present day, for whose existence the war is justly held responsible. But of all the complexities which have thereby been created or foreshadowed, one of the very greatest promises to be the reorganization of the whole world's outlook that merely awaits the formal declaration of peace to assert its claims. For at that time thousands upon thousands of erstwhile soldiers will be thrown once more upon their own resources to earn again their livelihoods as private citizens. How to accommodate this vast array of manhood, suddenly to be projected into civil life, is indeed a mammoth undertaking, and the thoughts of the leaders in every land have turned already toward this giant task. The certain summons to which is writ so large upon the wall, That to Canada—land of vast resource and almost undreamed-of possibilities—the demands of this future opportunity should have made a specially strong appeal is cause for little wonder. And even now, within her boundaries, is being published an abundance of literature, setting forth the opinions of those who have foreseen the eventuality and are attempting to forestall its crisis.

It is a well-recognized principle of government that one man can rarely bring to bear upon a question involving mighty issues, a breadth of thought sufficient to do justice to its every aspect. Similarly, it is highly proper in discussions of the many phases of an undertaking such as this, that the literature presented should be largely collections of essays by authorities along their individual lines of thought. Thus it is that the contributions in this volume are by some 15 prominent thinkers of the Empire's finest caliber, and they touch upon a wide variety of subjects. Within all, however, may be detected a silent keynote and through all there runs a common bond of unity—the will to serve. "This is indeed," writes Dr. Miller, "a new era in Canada. . . . The final triumph of democracy can only be assured by the willing subordination of the individual to the state, for the common good."

The general trend of thought in the essays is necessarily uniform, though each one is quite distinct. Also each has its individual value, and one must be weighed against another for full appreciation of the whole. Democracy has fully vindicated its right to live today by its splendid showing in the war. It yet remains for it further to vindicate its title to survival in the years of peace and prosperity to come. This it can only do through a full understanding of its inherent responsibilities and powers. But how complete a revolution of thought and how noble a spirit of self-sacrifice will be necessitated only the future can tell. The empire must be purged from political corruption, and its elections safeguarded and purified. The wonderful resources of the country must be husbanded, not as a miser hoards his gold, but as a wise dispenser protects his capital against undue invasion. Lax immigration laws should be amended and special opportunities afforded to those who have fought so bravely for the cause of liberty. Amidst all seeming differences a common bond of mutual fellowship must unite the East with the West, and one great commonwealth, with a united people, be the goal to be aimed at and attained. In the new era, too, woman will come into her own—a forward step which will hallow rather than hamper her normal and rightful guardianship of the home. Moreover, a just and equitable plan should be formulated to enable those of French extraction and parentage to use the language of their fatherland, with full facility.

It is useless to speculate as to the precise method whereby a British commonwealth will finally assume its definite formation. That it will do so is already most fully assured. And the formal steps, which must be taken to render it a concrete organism, will be the duty of conference and consultation in which the dominions and the mother country will meet as equals. Its ultimate activities will be in the field of a permanent peace and it will have nothing whatever in common with any individual party, because it will be bigger than them all.

CLARENCE W. BARRON
ON MEXICO'S PROBLEM

"The Mexican Problem." By Clarence W. Barron. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston and New York. \$1 net.

Mr. Barron is a clever journalist, controlling newspapers in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, which specialize in financial news and in such aspects of international and domestic politics as are close to the interest of "high finance." This book is the outcome of a recent visit to Mexico, or that portion of it given over to the oil-producing business in which so much British and American capital is invested. But of any broad study of Mexico as Mexico, of religious, educational, political and social conditions in the republic which go to make up the "Mexican problem," the book is lacking. Even within the field of commercial penetration and exaltation of it as the republic's way out, the author discriminates; and selects the oil industry of the east coast as the tap root of future civic, political and economic stability for the nation. Let that have an undisturbed way, and all will be well, especially if capital from the United States is made a preferred suitor.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE
ON FRENCH SYSTEM

A recent cause célèbre, although connected with the purchase of a picture sold as a portrait, by Romney, of Mrs. Siddons and her sister, Miss Kemble, which was neither painted by Romney, nor a portrait of the ladies it is represented to be, touches the whole aspect of the relation between collectors of art and dealers in works of art and between them and the art critics. To future collectors the case should have value; it shows in a remarkably clear way the fallibility of human opinion and points an unmistakable moral. A well-known Academician, and a distinguished artist to boot, has accentuated the absurdity of the position in which men are likely to find themselves if, instead of forming their own judgment on what they contemplate purchasing, they will blindly follow the advice of dealers or art critics.

Now it is obvious that the ability to form an adequate judgment of the intrinsic value of any work of art, whether it be picture, sculpture, or book, involves both artistic perception and some artistic training and learning. The temptation to follow the line of least resistance, to avoid so far as possible the blessedness of the interpretations of economics and politics in the history of the British, French and American democracies, fits him to speak with authority. As he says, the time has come in the United States when philosophizing about the budget system is giving place to action. The rising costs of government and the vast extension of governmental authority are compelling revision of obsolete methods inherited from a day when the task of "preparing estimates of appropriations, consolidating and reviewing requests, shaping legislative procedure in fiscal matters and securing administrative control over spending officers" was done under the dominance of an ideal hostile to an efficient executive arm of government.

Just because the democracies of France and the United States have had parallel or similar experiences with the extravagance, waste and venality of legislatures unduly exalted in their place in government, this study of the evolution of the budget system in Europe, but especially in France, has its value for students of political science and practical administrators in the Americas. Indeed, according to Professor Beard, the study of the record goes far to support the indictment of congressional government which Woodrow Wilson framed, long before he ever dreamed in his most fanciful moments that he would live to prove to the American democracies what an executive could do in the way of mastery handling of domestic and foreign problems when backed by popular approval of executive virility and ability, and popular distrust and disrespect for the legislative arm of government, due to its ineptitude and inefficiency and petty partisanship.

The interest in the case, which has gained so much publicity, lies in the fact that it brings before the public the existing relations between art and its patrons. Critics, like so many human efforts, is subject to whims and fancies and changes of fashion, the latter being merely the engineering or occult influencing of human opinion. Unfortunately for the artist, he is to a great extent dependent for his success upon the pronouncement of the critics, much more so than the author upon what the reviewers say of his book.

The absurdity of the situation is shown by the fact that a picture which is valued at £400, even when it has been discovered not to be the work of an old master, and for which the sum of £20,000 was given in the belief that it was a genuine old master, cannot conceivably be devoid of artistic value. If people will deliberately pay for a name and chance the result, they will have little cause for complaint when they discover that they have not got what they set out to secure. As was pointed out by the Academician referred to, in reality the picture is as good today as when it was bought; it is as good or as bad now as when it was painted; the purchaser was happy so long as he believed he possessed an old master. As soon as he thought he had cause to alter his belief, his happiness as the fortunate possessor of a £20,000 old master deserted him, for he had not paid this vast sum for a dealer's opinion and not for a picture?

With books as with pictures the moral is, we should learn to make our own choice, to rely upon the exercise of the intelligence which is at the disposal of each and all capable of appreciating the beautiful in literature, as well as in pictures, upon its merits, instead of depending solely upon the opinion of so-called experts to tell us whether it is permissible to admire and wish to possess what we think we ought to like. If men will buy pictures for what they are supposed to be, it is conceivable that they will forgo libraries upon the same plan, although it would seem improbable that any educated or intelligent man would form a library purely as a commercial venture, and purchase his books because he was told that no library would be complete without them. That men do as a rule buy books on account of what they believe to be their intrinsic value rather than because they believe them to be the work of a particular author is presumably true of book collectors.

The education or training of most people enables them better to rely upon their own judgment in the taste of books, than in that of pictures; yet when one stops to consider what the word "literature" conveys to different people one begins to realize what room there is here for conflict of opinion. Take any half-dozen educated people and ask them to define "literature," and the conflict of opinion would almost assuredly assert itself. For obvious reasons such a conflict or so marked a conflict would not have existed in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth centuries, for example, when the borders of "literature" were infinitely more confined than they are now. Some people today will include in the term all printed matter, or the mere expression of human thought in written form.

Such a view is rightly anathema to those who would admit only to the treasury house of literature such exalted treasure of thought as inspires by its beauty of form as well as by a vitality which keeps the torch alight and adds its quota to the inheritance from the ages. What Ben Jonson said of the poet applies with equal force to literature, "He was able to inform young men, to a good discipline; inflame grown men to all great virtues." That the literature of an age is a picture of that age is one of those generalizations which has in it sufficient truth to justify it. Up to a point public taste can call into being literary effort of a type that will satisfy its cravings, but it cannot set bounds to the soaring flight of individual genius, however insistent the claims of public taste may be.

MAKING A BUDGET
ON FRENCH SYSTEM

"The Budget." By René Stourm. A translation by Thaddeus Plazinski. Edited by Walter Flaxus McCaleb. For the Institute of Government Research. D. Appleton & Co. New York and London. \$2.75.

To the admirable study of the financial administration of Great Britain made by Professor Willoughby and Professor Lindsey, the Institute for Government Research has now added this classic study of budget-making by a member of the French Institute and a professor in the College of Political Science, Paris, a book that in France has gone into its seventh edition. The difficulties of translation have been many, as the editor makes clear in his foreword, mainly owing to the nonexistence in English of precise equivalents for official and technical French terms; and the translator and the editor frankly forestall any criticism by conceding probable errors.

The timeliness of the translation is set forth by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, whose special study of the interrelations of economics and politics in the history of the British, French and American democracies, fits him to speak with authority. As he says, the time has come in the United States when philosophizing about the budget system is giving place to action. The rising costs of government and the vast extension of governmental authority are compelling revision of obsolete methods inherited from a day when the task of "preparing estimates of appropriations, consolidating and reviewing requests, shaping legislative procedure in fiscal matters and securing administrative control over spending officers" was done under the dominance of an ideal hostile to an efficient executive arm of government.

Just because the democracies of France and the United States have had parallel or similar experiences with the extravagance, waste and venality of legislatures unduly exalted in their place in government, this study of the evolution of the budget system in Europe, but especially in France, has its value for students of political science and practical administrators in the Americas. Indeed, according to Professor Beard, the study of the record goes far to support the indictment of congressional government which Woodrow Wilson framed, long before he ever dreamed in his most fanciful moments that he would live to prove to the American democracies what an executive could do in the way of mastery handling of domestic and foreign problems when backed by popular approval of executive virility and ability, and popular distrust and disrespect for the legislative arm of government, due to its ineptitude and inefficiency and petty partisanship.

AMERICAN NOTES

A. E. Bostwick's book on "The American Library" has been in much demand, making a new edition necessary.

Maj. Eric Fisher Wood, who, earlier in the war, won respect for his work as a war correspondent and as an aide to Ambassador Herrick in Paris, has recently been fighting with the British forces; and his impressions of the war as a combatant are to appear in a book called "The Notebook of an Intelligence Officer."

One of the outcomes of the commendable beginnings made in New York and Philadelphia to train a different and higher sort of clerk for the retail book business of the country is to be found in Miss Mary Eleanor Kramer's "One Thousand Literary Questions and Answers" (Sully & Kleinteich, New York, publishers). Read, studied and assimilated by a book store clerk it will make him or her more serviceable to customers and to employers, and will save him or her from mistakes that are both costly and absurd. Nor is the usefulness of the book limited to clerks. Teachers of classes of literature, journalists and the like, will find it a valuable compendium.

Rabindranath Tagore's authorized agent in the country has been forced to issue a warning against "self-styled disciples" of the Hindu thinker and author who are profiting pecuniarily by an alleged right to speak for the "master," which authority never has been conferred.

Canadian industrial conditions are mirrored, so it is said, in Alan Sullivan's story, "The Inner Door," just published.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher in the September Century, giving some of her observations on education in France, shows how radically different from the American point of view is the French encouragement given to women to be school teachers and wives and mothers at the same time.

Don C. Seitz, the New York Journalist, has found much new evidence concerning Paul Jones and his gallant career, which he will incorporate in his life of the American naval hero soon to be published.

A Boston publisher has been found for the verse of Gordon Bottomley, the Yorkshire poet whose volume, "A Crier by Might," first won the attention and commendation of good critics.

A statue in memory of Alan Seeger, the American poet and fighter for France, is to be erected in Paris.

John S. Schmidt and Cromwell Childre have written a pamphlet on "American Jews and the War" which is being distributed as an official document by the Fund for War Sufferers.

This amounts to more than \$8,000,000, and an equal amount is in sight through pledges and gifts of the rich and poor, orthodox and "reform," Zionist and assimilationist, who have sunk all differences in a common devotion to a brotherhood of the faith—Judaism.

Ernest G. Stevens' "Civilized Commercialism" is a discussion of democracy applied to business.

No. 2 of Valentine's Manual, with text and illustrations dealing with the historical, social and economic evolution of New York City, is ready.

Edward Robeson Taylor, formerly Mayor of San Francisco and a well-known Pacific Coast bard, has written poems about phases of the war, called "To Arms."

Prof. J. F. A. Pye of the English department of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin has written a history of the university, which is to be published this autumn.

The war has entangled yet more the copyright relations of the United States with other nations, and the practical outcome of the English import embargo on books together with the American requirement of home manufacture is causing a loss of both money and copyright to English authors and publishers formerly doing a good business in the United States.

William M. Salter in his book on "Nietzsche the Thinker" argues that the present war is due to tendencies which the Slay-German opposed.

An anthology of war poetry, including the best work of British and American versifiers, has been made for one of the oldest of the Boston houses.

There is so much talking in public in the United States and so many "prepared" impromptu speeches that some guide to the art of eloquence, such as Prof. James Albert Winans of Cornell University, has just published, is timely.

Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly associate editor of the Century Magazine, has assumed publication of his two volumes of verse, in which to an unusual extent he deals with contemporary civic problems and democratic leaders.

More of the verse of Dhan Gopal Mukerji, an Asiatic with academic degrees from Calcutta, Tokio and California universities, is to be sent forth by a San Francisco publisher.

One of the first translations in English of the journal of Leo Tolstoy is on the market in a first volume dealing with the 1895-1899 period of the Russian pacifist's life. The translator, Rose Strunsky, a Jewess, Russian born and American trained, interprets the influence of Tolstoy on herself and those of her group now so influential in the United States.

INTRODUCTION TO
RURAL SOCIOLOGY

"Introduction to Rural Sociology." By Paul L. Vogt. D. Appleton & Co. New York. \$2.50 net.

The author modestly calls this an "Introduction." So it is; but at the same time the book covers its special field of rural and village social analysis better than any other volume. It is of a kind or class that did not exist 20 years ago, and in itself is a sign of the times. Nor were men like the author then busy with solution of such problems.

Dr. Vogt edits the Church and Country Life. He has planned for, superintended and interpreted two "surveys" of social conditions in Ohio rural counties; and in a way to make, them unexcelled data for sociologists and social reformers. He formerly was professor of rural economics and sociology in the Ohio State University. He is now superintendent of the department of rural work of the Board of Home Missions and Christian Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In preparation of this volume he has had the aid of Professor Phelan of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which is a sort of institution that more and more in the country at large is concerning itself with human as well as soil values, and is allying itself with church as well as with school and library in carrying on its higher mission to country and village folk.

Few phases of the economic, ethical, religious, intellectual and recreational aspects of existence for the rural dweller are omitted from this survey of the field. The method used is descriptive, explanatory, and to some extent constructive. Since it is a book for popular use, and often must meet the needs of classes of pupils in churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, training schools for evangelists and the like, there is free use of graphic charts, comparative statistics, and references to contemporary literature dealing with the topics discussed. The reader who is seeking for light on facts which he already knows, also will find a reward in his pains. The author has a power of synthesis as well as of analysis.

In his dealing with the problem of the church of the countryside and village, he has taken full reckoning of the transformations involved by altered external conditions, by new modes of transportation and communication, and by closer contact between city and country. All the implications of the "social" conception of religion now so popular, he sees, and in a way champions. But it is noteworthy that he frankly admits and as frankly deplores the passing of the more spiritual, personal and worshipful side of religion.

A. B. DAVIDSON, THE
HEBRAIST SCHOLAR

"Andrew Bruce Davidson, D. D., LL. D., Litt. D." By James Strahan, D. D. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 6s. net.

To write a biography of a scholar whose life is almost necessarily spent in seclusion is never an easy task, for the materials which a scholar's life offers to the biographer are usually few and even then not such as are likely to interest more than a narrow circle. In producing his monograph upon Andrew Bruce Davidson, the Hebraist scholar, Dr. Strahan was presented with one useful factor that has contributed to the interest of the work. Davidson was not only a great scholar, he was also an excessively human being who combined great tenderness with his firmness and power. Many things in human existence besides higher criticism or the Moabite stone appealed to him. His love of the beauties of nature, Dr. Strahan holds, was nurtured by the poetry which he read and above all strengthened by the Hebrew poets, and he displayed a singular love for little children.

It is the ambition of every Scottish mother to give her son a good education. Davidson's mother, who lived in a small farmhouse at Kirkhill, was no exception, and the success with which her ambition was crowned was noted. In due course the university education to which she looked forward for him was attained; at the grammar school at Aberdeen, Davidson gained a scholarship which took him to the university which is Aberdeen. If the influence of James Melville under which he fell at the grammar school was a determining factor in his career, it was the university which shaped and perfected his genius. Here he found himself "in the flood-tide of the Evangelical movement." His teacher in Latin was John Stuart Blackie, who rivaled the educational methods of Melville; each of these men Davidson subsequently equaled, if he did not excel, in the art of teaching.

It was not long before it became clear that languages would claim the principal share of Davidson's studies, and his devotion to study divinity in Edinburgh was the deciding factor in his subsequent devotion to Hebrew. For the students of those days conditions were not propitious. From the Free Church many of the best men had seceded and the professors had largely behind their students, much to the dissatisfaction and disadvantage of the latter; but there was one professor, Rabbi Dunca, whose great learning and remarkable powers of conversation attracted Davidson and set his seal upon his study of Hebrew, which made him famous in the world of scholars. A holiday spent at Göttingen, where he met Ewald, proved of undoubted assistance to him in the pursuit of his Semitic studies. One of those men who are endowed with remarkable capacity to take pains, he combined with his studies a vast amount of literary research, some of which is enshrined in his "Commentary, Critical and Exegetical." His teaching gifts were second to none; he seemed to have possessed in a peculiar degree the faculty of opening up to his students a new world of thought, partly perhaps because he himself was forever learning and searching every source of knowledge. One great aim was to bridge the passage between the old and the new. Another dream was to visit the East. His appointment to the professorship of Hebrew at the New College gave him the opportunity of carrying out the first, and he realized also his dream of a visit to the East. Davidson's genuine attachment to the New College and his many friends there is shown by his refusal in 1868 to accept the chair of theology at Queen's Square, London, and again in 1894 of the chair of Hebrew in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Strahan has presented a picture of a scholar's mentality with some skill, but he would have added considerably to the value of his monograph if he had furnished it with an index.

New Portable Typewriter

WITH FULL STANDARD CAPACITY
TWO STYLES OF TYPE, or
two to five different
languages, carried on
the machine AT ONCE.
"JUST TURN THE KNOB"
and change instantly
from Roman Type, to
Italic, or Mistake
Roman, or our beautiful
Script Style, or from
English to Greek, Russian,
German, French, etc.
Any other type or lan-
guage can be substituted
in a few seconds.

All in One Multiplex
HAMMOND

PATENTS—President Woodrow Wilson, King
Val. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Mary
Dean Howells, Walt Mason, John Kendrick
Bazan, and celebrities everywhere.
Special terms to professional writers.
Hammond Typewriter Co.
672 E. 6th St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
101-111 MIKE ST., BOSTON.
Telephone Main 1707.

THE HOME FORUM

Assurance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE thing, perhaps, as much as any other, that strikes the reader of Science and Health is the ring of confidence which pervades the book. He feels that Mrs. Eddy was perfectly assured of what she was saying, so convinced of the truth of her discovery of the divine Principle that conviction marks her every sentence. In Science and Health there is to be found no mere theorizing about God and God's law, no mere speculation about the divine nature and purposes, but throughout this wonderful book about the declarations of absolute truth, revealing God to human consciousness, revealing spiritual law and its unerring activity, revealing man as he is as God's image and likeness.

How is this assurance to be accounted for? The reason is not far to seek. Mrs. Eddy virtually gives it in these two sentences from Science and Health (p. 329): "In Science we can use only what we understand. We must prove our faith by demonstration." It was spiritual understanding that revealed to the Discoverer of Christian Science the power which heals disease after the manner employed by Jesus centuries before. It was spiritual understanding brought to the point of demonstration which so established faith as to produce the assurance that with God all things are possible, assurance which met the blasts of human passion as they blew from every quarter, causing them to be dispersed as the intangible beliefs they were.

Now Christian Science is not a system meant for the use of some but not for others. It has a universality which meets every human need. The learned find in it the deepest of studies; the least intellectual find it simplicity itself. Dealing as it does with Truth in its infinite manifestation, it presents to the human being a field absolutely unlimited. No one need fear, therefore, that he will soon exhaust the subject; neither, on the other hand, need one dread to approach it because the unfoldment of Truth is gradual and comes about in a simple and logical manner.

To begin with men usually approach

Christian Science prejudiced in favor of materialism. They may have had some hazy ideas about God before, looking upon Him in an undefined way as spiritual, as a Being apart from the world although influencing its history at times if not continuously. But to them God never had any definite significance. Deity moved in an altogether mysterious way, and, from their standpoint, in a way apparently quite irrational on occasion, as when He took the child from its mother's love or removed the father's support from a dependent family. Such men come to Christian Science wondering what it will make of these occurrences. And they do not need to wait long till they see that their views of God have been very far astray, very far away from the truth; in fact that they have been harboring thoughts on this subject without justification, thoughts which have only been helping to propagate the very circumstances which they have been deploring.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Principle, Love. Christian Science says to mankind generally, You have got to revise entirely your conceptions of Deity. Instead of endeavoring to understand Him from the point of view of human frailty, you must gain the vision of Him as the one infallible and infinite Mind. That is the starting point from which to advance to the solution of all your individual difficulties. Instead of seeming to see God as far-off and indefinite, you must recognize Him as the infinite Mind; and this spiritual understanding of God must be applied to every human problem. Then demonstration will follow; and assurance will result.

John the Baptist, known as the forerunner, announced the mission of Christ Jesus. There was a time, apparently, when John's faith burned exceedingly low; and in his despondency he sent two of his disciples to Jesus, asking him: "Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?" The reply of Jesus was marked by perfect assurance. "Tell John," he said, "what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear,

the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached." Jesus pointed to his demonstrations, pointed definitely to the varied works of healing which marked the steps of his going throughout the land of his pilgrimage.

And as with the Prophet of Galilee so must it be with all who profess to follow him. No one can lay claim to the knowledge of any truth until he can demonstrate it by applying it effectively to the destruction of some error or other. What would be thought of the knowledge of a chemist who could not analyze a simple salt? or of a botanist who could not distinguish the order of rosacenes from that of cruciferae? or of a mathematician who could not solve a simple equation? The curious thing is that people have often believed that men were entitled to call themselves Christian, without to any extent whatever being able to do those healing works which the Founder of Christianity stated in proof of the authenticity of his mission and which he commanded his followers to continue to do after he had left them.

"Truth handles the most malignant contagion with perfect assurance." (Science and Health, p. 176.) As God is understood, as Truth is known, a man is proportionately equipped to handle every conceivable form of human error. When one is accosted with some of the grim beliefs of the human mind which seek to induce fear because of their seeming reality, then one must instantly turn mentally to Truth. And what is to be found there? Infinite Love, divine Principle, operating through the perfect law of omnipresent good. As one realizes the spiritual facts of being, the belief of fear vanishes into the nothingness from which in belief it sprang. It is demonstration accumulating upon demonstration which brings to the human consciousness the assurance of God's ever-presence, an assurance utterly beyond the power of the world to shake.

Flamingoes

Imperishable roses some would say
Upon no black and earth-born bough
abloom.

But roses such as the faint dawn
releue
Within the courts of heaven with the
day;

A heaped up sweetness and a color
play
That call Queen Fancy quickly to
resume
Her picture-weaving on the ancient
loom

That banishes the work-day world
away.
Rare birds of flame asleep against the
sea,

Such visioned richness of the deeps
of joy
Floats o'er thy wings that dream
ing here I count.

O'er, beautiful, related things to thee—
Silks, corals, pearls, conch-shells
waves annoy—
From joy to joy upon thy wings
mount.

—Edna Worthley Underwood.

"Between Badajoz and Elvas the
Guadiana runs sluggishly, half choked
by sedges and cistus. Fields of
barley and white parsley seem to stand
for the Royalist colors, but presently
appear fields of scarlet poppies under
olives," the colors of the new flag.

"The towers and houses of Elvas now
gleam from its hill above the dark
ramparts."

"One enters the town across a moat
and beneath an archway in the fortifications,
and a wide cobbled street
then goes steeply up through white
and yellow-washed houses, with cool
spaces of acacias. The whole town,"

Aubrey F. G. Bell says in his book,
"In Portugal," "gives the impression
of air and cleanliness and clear
though not glaring light. Nothing can

be more picturesque and delightful
than a market at Elvas. Laden donkeys
rattle across the cobbles; a
large space of cobbles is covered with
deep-red bilhas for sale, near which
a man sits selling oranges. Groups
of long-cloaked men stand at the
corners of the streets that go steeply
down from the wider space which
forms a plaza.

"The extraordinarily brilliant colors,
especially red and orange, of the
women's kerchiefs, shawls and dresses
and the red and purple or yellow
trappings of the donkeys make the
scene a gay one, in spite of the somewhat
sombre effect of the men's dress. Even
in summer they wear full cloaks
of light-brown manufactured wool,
reaching to the feet, and greaves
(celloes) of tanned leather or, more

often, of dark-brown leathers; and
they carry huge umbrellas. The trousers
are worn tight down the leg and
drawn closely over the knee to the
ankle, where they spread out like a
cup over the foot. Their immense,
bushy whiskers are carried round so
far that scarcely an inch or two of
unshaven chin remains.

"Their gigantic hats (chapeos desabados), twenty inches or more across,
give, with the huge black whiskers,
an extraordinary air of gloom to thin,
white faces and a rufianly air to
others. Yet the general impression
is of quietness and good humor, a
quietness of voice and word that is
not to be found in Spain; and the expression
of their faces sad and serious,
readily changes into a humorous
smile. In no part of Portugal
shall one find dresses and faces more
characteristically Portuguese than
here at Elvas, within sight of Badajoz
and Spain, nowhere is the fundamentally
different temper of the two
peoples more apparent. . . . The
spirit of Spain ends north of the
Minho and east of the Guadiana."

"The very rivers abandon their
Spanish turbulence. The mighty
Tagus, after its entrance into Portugal,
flows broad and placid, yellow
brown through white sand and reeds,
olives, rice fields, and oranges, below
little villages of storied houses, white
with brown roofs, and so goes tranquilly
seaward, the rocks and gullies
of Spain forgotten. Camões,
indeed, speaks of the 'smooth and joyful'
Tagus encircling the noble
ancient city of Toledo, but the epithets
suit the sleek Tejo of Portugal better
than the rocky rapines and rushing
waters of the Spanish Tago.

"Equally striking is the contrast of
the northern frontier. Near Bragança,
the Sabar, here a small stream, flows
through stones and sand and shingle,
between little riverside meadows and
fruit trees and patches of cultivated
ground, and passes dark and sluggish
beneath poplars and alders. Many are
the birds and dragonflies; and sweet
briar, foxgloves, cistus and meadow-
sweet, mint and loosestrife and lavender,
grow along its banks. The
green and flowers are the more precious
to those who realize that not
many leagues away are the colorless,
treeless plains of Castile, where one
may walk ten kilometers on stony,
dusty roads, through interminable
cornfields, and find no larger shade
than that thrown by a thistle or a
milestone."

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

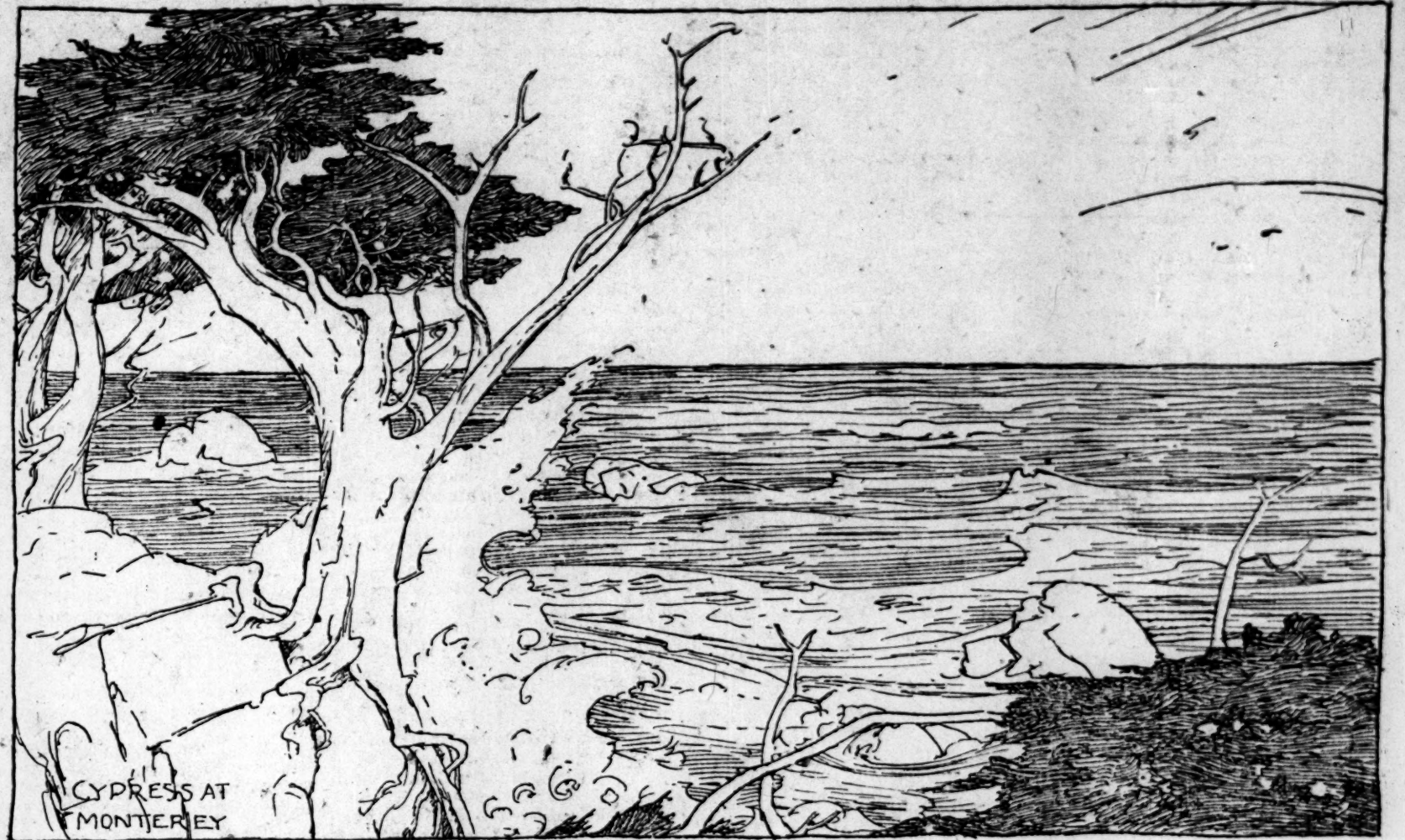
"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow



Cypress at Monterey, California

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

What the Breton coast is to France,
and Newlyn and St. Ives are to England,
Monterey has become, in a sense,
to the United States. That is, it is
definitely connected in the popular
mind with artists and the picturesque.
For many years artists have been attracted
thitherward, first by the
glamour of its Iberian connection, and
quaint fishing flavor, and later by the
beauty of the place itself and perhaps
a certain air it has of standing for a
fine trait connected with the pioneer.

There is nothing like it elsewhere,
and although this is true of every
place, for after mankind has done his
worst, there always remains some hint
of individuality to proclaim the un-

iversal law of variety, yet it is places
of obvious charm or beauty of detail,
such as Monterey, that bring this fact
home to the world at large.

Monterey may have been made, artistically speaking, by its fisherfolk,
but it has been maintained largely by
its cypresses. These extraordinary
trees, on their bleak promontory, facing
the worst the Pacific Ocean can
provide, have appealed at once to the
vision of the artist, who sees beyond
the obvious value of their life and
mass in his composition, the essential
meaning of gnarled trunk and twisted
branch. For the perennial interest of
the Monterey cypress is not in these
surface things, it is the interest of the
story of Bruce and the spider, of al-

most any miller's third son or young-
est prince in a folktale, the interest of
perseverance and victory over appar-
ently overwhelming odds.

Here we get a hint of the reason for
the modern painter's attitude toward
his subject—tending to take it so much
less as an object whose appearance he
tries to imitate on canvas, and more
as a definite idea, while he uses his
tools for the purpose of translating it
into such language as can be generally
understood. So that in these trees,
gnarled and twisted, rent and torn
though they may be, he sees the inde-
structible vitality persevering in its
intent, maintaining its identity in spite
of adverse conditions. The activity re-
quired to offset these buffetings gives

to the tree's very lines a sense of lith-
ness and power that would be absent
had it grown in a sheltered spot; so
that the very inclemency of its con-
dition which one might fancy to be
detrimental, may be seen by the in-
telligent as having but spurred it to
greater effort, and caused it to bring
out a more intense aspect of power and
vitality. It is really this drama in
tree life that the artist of today is gen-
erally after, being so conscious of the
insistent beauty of defined activity
that no adverse condition can hide.

The cypresses are not, of course, the
whole attraction of Monterey. Carmel
and Pacific Grove, one might say, are
part of it. The blueness of its waters,
too, and the rugged strength of its
rocks, the lovely stretches of wood
and low-lying country that edge the
bays on either hand, all have their
place, but it is always some cypress
clinging tenaciously to the cliffside,
its iron roots thrust deep into the rock,
and its dark-plumed head held bravely
to the wind, that comes to mind when
one hears the name of Monterey.

Tourguéneff and George Sand

"You may easily imagine what my
feelings were on reading Le Temps
yesterday," Tourguéneff wrote to
George Sand when thanking her for
the dedication of her story, "Pierre
Bonnin." "I could never express
them as I should like to do. My
words, whether written or spoken
ones, are always far below what I feel,
when I am touching upon personal
things. Is it from shyness or awk-
wardness? I'm sure I don't know.
For instance, when I went to Nohant,
I quite meant to tell you what an im-
mense influence you have had upon
me as a writer; and yet, I believe
I hardly said a word about it. This
time, however, I must tell you how

touching and how proud I was when
I read what George Sand said of my
book, and how happy I was she should
have wanted to say it. There are
two lines of Schiller's—

"He who has lived for the best men of
his time,
Has lived for all time"—

therefore I have nothing more to live
for now."

"It was certainly not Balzac, as M.
E. M. de Vogüé thought, who exer-
cised any influence upon Tourguéneff's
talent," writes E. Halperine-Kaminsky,
whose edition of Tourguéneff's
letters is translated into English by
Ethel M. Arnold under the title of

"Tourguéneff and His French Circle."

"In a letter to M. Weinberg, a poet
and a translator, who had asked him
to translate one of Balzac's works into
Russian, Tourguéneff tells him he
cannot find time to do so. 'I would
sooner have translated a few pages of
Rabelais or of Montaigne,' he adds,
'but nothing of Balzac, for that writer
is so utterly foreign and unsympa-
thetic to my nature, that I have never
been able to read ten pages of his on
end.'"

"George Sand's influence is the only
one that Tourguéneff himself recog-
nizes. This fact, which I believe has
never been touched upon before in
France, has often been noticed in Rus-
sia. Quite recently a woman novelist
of great talent, who is known by the
pseudonym of Karénine, mentioned the
influence of George Sand upon several
Russian writers: Dostolévsky, Grig-
orovich, Saltykov (Stchédrine), and
especially Tourguéneff. Karénine, for
instance, points out that Rouine is
almost a reflection of Horace. 'If
we except the special characteristics
of race and of caste which distinguish
Rouine from Horace, we have before
us the very same character, the
same fine, enthusiastic talker, who
carries others and even himself away
by his flow of words, but who is in-
capable of action.'"

"Another critic, M. Soumtsov, thinks
that there is an even greater likeness
between Karénine and Rouine than
between Karénine and Rouine. 'I
might carry this parallel farther
even than Karénine and M. Soumtsov
have done; I might point out that
almost all the characters in
Rouine find their prototypes in
Horace. . . . And not only the char-
acters, but many of the incidents in
the two stories may be compared in the
same way. But what does this mat-
ter? Horace and Rouine still differ
essentially in setting and in the
manner in which the story is treated,
the conclusions naturally resulting
from differing racial characteristics.
I will go further and say that Rouine
is too essentially Russian to have
been taken from any one but a Rus-
sian. Tourguéneff took his model
from Bakounine, the well-known
anarchist, with whom he was person-
ally acquainted, and Rouine is even
more Russian than Horace is French
or Werther German."

"It is not really in these smaller de-
tails of character of plot, that we
must look for George Sand's influence
upon Tourguéneff's talent. It is a far
wider one. We see it in his tender
pity for the weak, and for the suf-
ferers from the present state of so-
ciety, in his taste for rustic settings,
in the sobriety of his descriptions, in
the picturesque reality of his charac-
ters. But Tourguéneff is far more of
a realist. In this respect he comes
nearer to Flaubert than to George
Sand."

"Equally striking is the contrast of
the northern frontier. Near Bragança,
the Sabar, here a small stream, flows
through stones and sand and shingle,
between little riverside meadows and
fruit trees and patches of cultivated
ground, and passes dark and sluggish
beneath poplars and alders. Many are
the birds and dragonflies; and sweet
briar, foxgloves, cistus and meadow-
sweet, mint and loosestrife and lavender,
grow along its banks. The
green and flowers are the more precious
to those who realize that not
many leagues away are the colorless,
treeless plains of Castile, where one
may walk ten kilometers on stony,
dusty roads, through interminable
cornfields, and find no larger shade
than that thrown by a thistle or a
milestone."

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement
which concerns the village generally
has to be made, one of the elders
mounts to an elevated roof, and, in
tones which can be heard all over the
place, tells his news or issues his orders"
(St. Matt. x, 27).

"In the case . . . of a number of
rooms built on to each other for a family
of sons, the roofs will join, though
sometimes at different levels. In some
cases these roofs are reached from the
streets by an outside staircase—a circumstance
which explains several points in the New Testament. Thus,
for example, when (St. Matt. xxiv, 17)
the man on the house top is warned
not to go down into his house to fetch
anything, the thought clearly is, that
he is to escape instantly, so close at
hand is the danger, descending into
the street at once, and not going round
into his house."

"The roofs, although really domed,
as already described, are not unfrequently
afterwards leveled up so as
to make them quite flat, or sloping
slightly to one corner to throw off the
rain more easily. They are put to an
infinite variety of uses; thus, in a village
built on the side of a particularly
steep valley, where it was almost impossible
to find a flat space, I have
seen a house top used as a threshing
floor. Where the house is not built
against the hillside, faggots of brush-
wood, used by the women for firewood,
are often piled up on the roof for
safety. During the sesame harvest the
green stalks, with their long, narrow

seed pods, are stacked there to dry.
Olives are spread out to mature before
being crushed, and the housewife will
keep her spare jars there. During the
dry season I have seen goats and
sheep folded there at night, and in the
hot, sultry nights of summer the whole
family will frequently sleep on the
house top.

"The good wife builds her cornbins,
molds her huge water jars, dries her
household tasks, there. After sunset
in the summer evenings, the men will
often sit here, discussing the day's
news or work, and enjoying the cool
breeze. "When an announcement

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Patience of Job

WHEN the United States declared war on Germany, it might have been expected that every citizen of the country would have endeavored to make the war a success. Instead of that, a number, how considerable it is impossible to say, seem to have devoted their entire energies to prolonging the war, and weighting it with disaster. Now let those whose relations have gone to France to fight, let those whose children and brothers have been drawn for service in the new armies, make no mistake at all as to what this means. Let them rouse themselves from the apathy, not of indifference, for that could not possibly be charged against them, but of the misunderstanding of effects which is disguising the truth from them, not merely to protest against what is being done by those who are opposed to the policy of the President and of Congress, but to insist that this insidious effort to weaken the force of the country's intervention shall come to an end, before the patience of the American Jobs is exhausted.

If action is not taken, and taken quickly, the possibility of bringing the war to an end this winter will evaporate. It is evaporating, indeed, with every moment of delay, and it is evaporating for the very simple reason that the German Government is being filled with hopes which are destined to be disappointed, but which none the less are encouraging it to a hopeless resistance on the odd chance of something turning up. The revelations which Mr. Gerard is contributing to a contemporary contain a terrible indictment of those who have weakened the intention of the President's words at the Court of Berlin. Again and yet again Mr. Gerard bears witness that the seriousness of Mr. Wilson's warnings and demands was lost upon the Government and the Headquarters Staff, in Berlin, because the men who composed these were convinced that they were words and nothing else, and were convinced of this mainly owing to the fact that the newspapers and the wireless poles were loaded with information which led them to expect a repudiation of the war by the country. For the President persisted, and to hope for a thing even so ridiculous as a German rising. That the country is at war today is, then, very largely owing to the efforts of the very people whose words and actions are now stirring up and encouraging Germany to a futile resistance. The friends of the men who compose the United States Army may as well recognize that the very people who deceived Germany into imagining that the United States was playing a gigantic game of bluff are the people who are prolonging, by encouragement, the resistance of Germany, and who will be responsible for whatever bloodshed this prolonged resistance may occasion.

When a country goes to war it is usual for those who have political quarrels to close their ranks in the face of a common enemy. But what has happened in the present instance? A determined effort has been made in Congress and out of Congress to prevent, or at any rate to delay, the passage of those very measures which were intended to be most useful for bringing the war to the earliest possible conclusion. The fact that this effort has come largely in the name of pacifism does not in the least alter the fact. Lord Byron said of a certain amiable gentleman that he was "the mildest mannered man who ever scolded ship or cut a throat," and the pacifist, however mild his manner may be with respect to the enemies of his country, is by no means so mild when he is criticizing the efforts of his Government or of that vast majority of his fellow-citizens which is opposed to his views. The result will be, and the result is being, that his mildness is encouraging Germany to scuttle ships on the Atlantic and to cut throats on shore.

The United States is at war, and war is not carried on by means of resolutions, nor is peace achieved by the formation of peace societies. War is carried on by the very means the Government is attempting to enforce, and the whole body of pacifists to frustrate, and therefore to the extent of their successful frustration will they prolong the war, and will they cause losses to the army of the United States, and suffering to the friends and relations of the soldiers of that army. Neither is peace brought about by peace societies. Peace is brought about in the exact degree in which the passions which cause war are obliterated in the human consciousness, and the angry passions of the pacifists themselves, because they cannot obtain their own way, are the very type of the passions which promote and render possible the continuance of strife. Not only is this so, but the pacifist has been permitting himself to be used as the tool of autocracy. His efforts are obviously not in the least for a righteous peace, whatever he may think, as may be seen by the fact that the whole body of the supporters of autocracy are throwing their weight upon his side. Anybody with the smallest knowledge of public affairs must know that this is the case.

Take the single case of the Pope's message. The Pope's message was conceived as entirely in the interests of the Central Powers as any plan could possibly be. The theory of condonation for frightfulness is a repudiation in stated terms of the power of good. The Kaiser's famous letter to Mr. Wilson, printed in Mr. Gerard's revelations, claimed the violation of the neutrality of a country, which he was solemnly pledged to defend, as a strategical necessity; whilst, only the other day, the official historian of the General Staff, in Berlin, an officer gifted with unquestionable authority and knowledge, boldly proclaimed the fact that this violation had been undertaken not only for strategical purposes, but for the purpose of "jockeying" the French General Staff. The French General Staff, relying honorably on Germany's respect for her treaty obligations, had mobilized the armies of the Republic along the Franco-German frontier

from Luxembourg to Switzerland. The strategy of the German General Staff was exerted, according to the authority in question, to driving, through a neutral country, against the comparatively unprepared northern French frontier, partially in order to avoid the task of breaking through the defenses of the heavily fortified eastern frontier, and partially with the intention of taking advantage of the fact that France, in accordance with her treaty obligations, was known not to have mobilized her troops along her northern or Belgian frontier, but along her eastern or German one.

Now what has the Pope's proposal to say to this—simply "condone." And that is only one example. Every similar action of a similar nature is to be condoned in a similar way. The women and children of the United States drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania are to be forgotten, and their country's epitaph to them is to be summed up in the word "condonation." The women and children killed in the air raids on the open city of London, humorously termed by the Germans the "fort" of London, are to be forgotten by the United Kingdom, which is to condone the offense. In short, the United States is either to repudiate every word of Mr. Wilson's, in his famous address to Congress and in his equally famous Flag Day speech, and in that act of repudiation tacitly to admit that the terrible list of accusations, piled up by him against Germany, were mere trumped-up charges, or it is to insist that all these terrible charges are true, and by a supreme act of condonation to encourage the perpetration of fresh acts of a similar nature in the future.

Let there be no mistake whatever as to what all this means. It means that at the demand of the sympathizers with Germany, at the requirement of all the traitors in the country, at the insistence of the whole body of pacifists, the United States of America is to admit that the charges, brought solemnly against the enemies of the country, by their President, before Congress, have no existence in fact, or else that the country has so little faith in the power of good, and such an overwhelming fear in the power of evil, that it is prepared to condone all these enormities, or in other words having set its hand to the plow, to turn back from the plow, and to support the declarations of its President with the word surrender.

The Question of Allotments

THE question of allotments, in the United Kingdom, is one which grows in importance day by day. For several years past, the idea of rendering land available to anyone who desired to cultivate it, has been steadily developing, and the war has, of course, given a great impetus to the movement. Thus, at a recent meeting of the Birmingham and District Allotments and Small Holdings Association, it was indicated that during the year 1917, probably no less than £60,000 worth of vegetables would be grown by allotment holders in Birmingham alone, whilst Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., Commissioner of Vacant Lands, who addressed the meeting, stated that 136,000 new allotments had been taken up, and over 10,000 acres were being cultivated in this way. One of the greatest difficulties, he stated, was that the land was in the hands of too few people, and the average man was not given the opportunity of producing food for himself.

Some time ago, of course, the Government took up this aspect of the question, and the Board of Agriculture, by an extension of their powers under the Defense of the Realm regulations, authorized local authorities in England and Wales to take available land, which, in their opinion, was not being usefully employed, for the purpose of maintaining the food supply of the country; and further empowered them to purchase seed, fertilizer, and implements required for the cultivation of the land, and to sell them to the allotment holders.

Such measures are, however, clearly war measures; and it is, therefore, particularly welcome to find plans being evolved for dealing with the question on a permanent basis. It is, in fact, for this reason that a scheme devised recently in Yorkshire, known as the Burley-in-Wharfedale East End Allotment Society, is deserving of a wider publicity. The method followed is to arrange, to buy land from some owner, who will accept his purchase money in installments; when this has been done, the land is divided into plots of as nearly as possible uniform size, and these plots are then balloted for among the members. When the society has secured the freehold, each member who has paid his subscription in full is entitled to have a deed of conveyance of his allotment, of which he is the absolute owner. The society's rules regulate all buildings on the land; the frontage lines are fixed by a committee of the society, and these are so arranged as to leave as much land as possible on the sunny side of the houses. The whole project has much to commend it, and it has, moreover, this one special advantage: that it is capable of quite indefinite expansion. It is, of course, particularly applicable to villages and small country towns; but, as means of communication are extended, and facilities for living farther away from the center of affairs increases, the possibility of extending such schemes will also be increased.

There is always a tendency, at such times as the present, to adopt the emergency method of dealing with every problem which arises, and this would seem to be especially the case in regard to land at the present moment. Any plan, therefore, which offers a possibility of permanence is to be welcomed.

The Leakage in Cotton Exports

COTTON, as everybody should know by this time, is used in the manufacture of high explosives. It is an essential in the conduct of war. From the very beginning of hostilities, indeed, from a period far anterior to the beginning of hostilities, Germany has resorted to every method she could devise secretly to lay up and maintain a stock of cotton for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition. It will be an easy matter for the average, and even the casual, newspaper reader to recall the many expedients to which Germany resorted in the early months of the war, in order to obtain cargoes of

cotton from the United States, directly or through the medium of some friendly neutral.

The allied blockade has never been wholly successful in keeping American cotton out of the Central Empires, although it has been instrumental in greatly reducing the supply. Up to the time of the entrance of the United States into the war, cotton found its way to Germany and Austria through Spain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and even through Italy, notwithstanding all the precautions. The United States was not then, as it has been since April 2, specifically concerned in keeping cotton away from the Central Powers, or from their allies. That was the business of Great Britain and France, especially of the former. Since April 2, however, the United States has been vitally concerned in keeping out of Germany and Austria material which might be worked into ammunition, eventually to be used against its own soldiers. It does not appear, however, from figures recently collected, that the United States has been successful in preventing cotton exporters within its own borders from extending valuable aid to the enemy in this respect.

The exports of cotton from the United States to Italy have recently increased at such a rate as to have excited keen curiosity, not to say suspicion. From 268,678,515 pounds, in 1914, the quantity taken by that country has grown to 402,500,000 in the first six months of 1917. Plainly, all the cotton exported to Italy has not been used in that country. Just as plainly, much of it has found its way to neutral countries. And there can be little doubt as to the final destination of a large part of the staple.

It is estimated by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers of the United States, in a communication laid before the Council of National Defense, that approximately 100,000,000 pounds of cotton more than the normal requirements have been exported to European neutrals since the beginning of the war.

It seems impossible that the Administration at Washington has, as charged in some quarters, been influenced by political considerations, by regard, that is, for the South's industrial interests, to consent, tacitly or otherwise, to exportations of a material which would probably aid the Central Powers, later on, in resisting the forces of the United States and its Allies. It is more likely that the leakage in cotton exportations has been concealed from the Government by adventurers and speculators expert in such enterprises.

At all events, now that the transactions are uncovered, the Administration should lose no time in putting an end to them, at the same time dispelling whatever doubts may have arisen with regard to the integrity of those officials charged with the protection of the nation and its Allies in this respect.

Sir John Gilbert

DOUGLAS JERROLD once remarked of Sir John Gilbert, the famous artist and illustrator of last century, that they "did not want Rubens on the staff," alluding, of course, to the staff of Punch, to which paper he was, at about that time, contributing his famous "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures." Jerrold was noted for his caustic wit and for his keen sense of humor, gifts which often got him into no little trouble, and, in this instance, it is doubtful whether Sir John Gilbert ever quite forgave him the gibe. And yet, although it would be difficult, perhaps, to explain why, Jerrold's caustic comment somehow exactly sums up the situation. Gilbert's vigorous and dashing drawings in the Illustrated London News contributed greatly to the success of that paper, but the idea of Punch, whether it always achieves it or not, calls for a certain wayward, irresponsible lightness of touch, which was not to be found in the wholly serious, even when humorous, drawings of "the great illustrator from Blackheath."

This last, indeed, is a just designation enough, for it was at Blackheath that Sir John Gilbert was born, just a hundred years ago, and he never moved very far away from the famous common over against Woolwich, and within hail of Greenwich Park. Like many other artists, he "began poor." He was one of eight children, and although, whilst still going to school at Blackheath, he displayed an extraordinary fondness for drawing, and even painting, his father's circumstances were such that he was compelled to accept a place for his son in the office of Messrs. Dixon & Bell, estate agents, in Charlotte Row, London. Such art as Gilbert had, however, would out, even in the office of an estate agent, and it was not long before his parents agreed that he should fulfill his great desire in his own way. He had little or no instruction in the technique of his craft, and little advice. His only teacher, indeed, was George Lance, the fruit painter, a pupil of Haydon. Lance gave young Gilbert brief instructions in the use of color, and this was about all the instruction he had. His progress, however, was rapid, and, in 1836, when he was still under twenty, he exhibited at the gallery of the Society of the British Artists. His subjects were characteristic, and afforded a key to much of his subsequent work. They were "The Arrest of Lord Hastings," from Shakespeare, and "Abbot Boniface," from "The Monastery" of Scott.

The romantic period had always the greatest attraction for Gilbert. As it has been well said of him, the early ideas of what "Merrie England" looked like, entertained by the present generation, are mostly derived from Gilbert's work. This latter applies specially, of course, to his work as an illustrator, and of his illustrative work especially to his pictures in Howard Staunton's edition of Shakespeare. It was the same, however, with his paintings. His love of pure romance is shown in any list of his work. Don Quixote had great attractions for him. Thus, one of his earliest exhibits at the Royal Academy was "Don Quixote's First Interview With the Duke and Duchess." That was in 1842. The year before, he had exhibited, at the British Institution, "Don Quixote Giving Advice to Sancho Panza," and, some twenty-five years later, he returned once more to his old love, when he painted "Don Quixote Comes Back for the Last Time to His Home and Family," which, somehow, fittingly rings down the curtain on the series. Then, there were such famous pictures as "The Trumpeter," "The Stand-

ard-Bearer," "Richard II Resigning His Crown," "The Turkish Water-Carrier," and many others.

It is, however, as a black-and-white artist, in the heyday of that craft, some thirty or forty years ago, that Sir John Gilbert will be best remembered by many. In this work he was almost astoundingly prolific. He contributed thousands of sketches to the Illustrated London News, as well as doing work for many other periodicals and magazines, not to mention books. It is said that, on one occasion, he actually contributed two-thirds of all the drawings in one particular issue of the Illustrated London News. His associations with Punch were brief, but one writer recalls the fact that Punch really owed to Sir Gilbert the famous "bang went saxpence" joke. He overheard the remark, and repeated it to Birket Foster, who passed it on, with such great results, to Charles Keene.

Notes and Comments

THE present British Premier is certainly not among those who belong to the band of willfully blind and deaf on the subject of the drink evil. Mr. Lloyd George would not be the man he is if he were not a root-and-branch foe of intemperance, and he is not at all adverse to rapping out his convictions, when the occasion presents itself. "What do my opponents really want?" he asked in a certain speech, and a husky voice answered, "What I want is a change of government." "No," retorted Mr. George, "what you really want is a change of drink." It was the whole case in a nutshell.

IN the time of the Civil War the term "shoddy" was used contemptuously, with reference to the material employed in the making of either clothing or blankets. Properly, shoddy is a cloth made by compression rather than by weaving. When badly made it pulls apart under slight tension. When well made it resists tearing even better than woven cloth. It becomes, in fact, a fabric as durable as felt. One of the things to recommend shoddy is that rags can be used in its manufacture. There is a present probability that the United States Government, which has long excluded this fabric from bids for supplies, will modify its specifications for cloths and give it a new trial.

SHODDY, indeed, once earned a totally unexpected notoriety at the hands of no less a man than Sir William Gilbert. It was in "The Gondoliers," when the Grand Inquisitor sings the song of the altruistic monarch:—

That King, although no one denies
His heart was of abnormal size,
Yet he'd have acted otherwise
If he had been acuter.
The end is easily foretold,
When every blessed thing you hold
Is made of silver, or of gold,
You long for simple power.
When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare,
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy.
In short, whoever you may be,
To this conclusion you'll agree,
When every one is somebody,
Then no one's anybody!

THE famous collection of Morrison autographs is to be no exception to the rule which, in time, sends all collections to the sale room. Sotheby's, this autumn, is to see such treasures put up at auction as Leonardo da Vinci's pen-and-ink drawings of "war machines," with description written backwards to mystify the too curious; Mary Queen of Scots' farewell letter to her brother-in-law, Henri III, saying how she has been condemned as a "criminelle" by "Her and Her State"; Rabelais' humble letter of self-introduction to William Bude; Madame de Pompadour's letter of advice to Voltaire: "Do not go to the King of Prussia, however great a King he may be"—disregarded advice, alas for Voltaire! It is useless to attempt enumeration with such a collection as the Morrison, but historians may look forward to a field day at Sotheby's this autumn.

THERE never was a time, perhaps, since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, when the annual reunion of the veterans meant quite so much as it means this year. A nation reawakened to its sense of obligation readily acknowledges its debt of gratitude to those defenders of its flag. And the "boys of 1917," observing the lasting appreciation of valorous service willingly rendered, can go forth to their duty reassured that, by so doing, they are writing their names on an honor roll which shall never be allowed to fade.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC was organized in Illinois, fifty-one years ago, as a fraternal, charitable, and patriotic association to be composed, exclusively of soldiers and sailors of the United States during the war of 1861-65. At one time it had 7500 Posts, distributed over every State and Territory of the Union, and its membership numbered 450,000 comrades. Its annual gatherings used to test the capacity of the larger cities of the country, and its parades were often miles in length, requiring many hours to pass a given point. At one time or another, nearly every man who won fame in the Civil War had a place in its ranks. To the Grand Army is the country indebted for the setting aside of Memorial Day, and, largely, for the maintenance of patriotic sentiment in the North during fifty years of almost unbroken peace.

THE London constables whose business it is to carry the warning, "Take cover," when an air raid is expected, have to put up with a considerable amount of badinage from what Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz once termed, "the youth of this town." Recently one of these youths, who was unusually witty and not so fleet of foot as his companions, was captured. When brought before the Lambeth magistrate he declared that he had only "passed the remark '6:30 Star.'" Whereupon the magistrate, not appreciating the delicacy of the point, inconsiderately declared, "Well, I will let you off now, but do not be so foolish another time."